

CANADA WEST

THE LAST
BEST
WEST

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160 ACRE
FARMS IN
WESTERN
CANADA
FREE

RANCHING
DAIRYING
GRAIN RAISING
FRUIT RAISING
MIXED FARMING

ISSUED BY DIRECTION OF HON. FRANK OLIVER, MINISTER OF THE INTERIOR, OTTAWA, CANADA

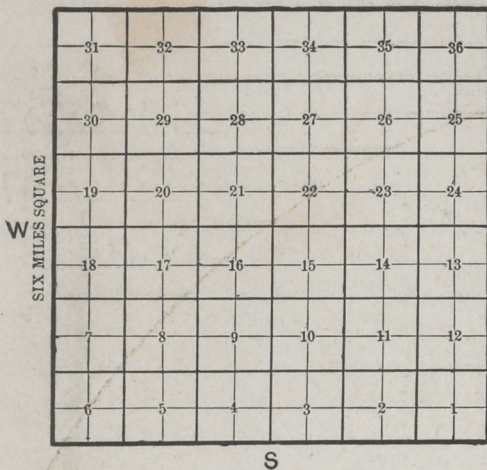
1910

NEW LAND REGULATIONS

EFFECTIVE SEPTEMBER 1, 1908

THE FOLLOWING IS A PLAN OF A TOWNSHIP

N
SIX MILES SQUARE



Each township contains 36 sections.

A section contains 640 acres and forms one mile square; each quarter-section contains 160 acres.

Sections Nos. 11 and 29 are reserved by Government for school purposes.

Hudson Bay Company's Land for sale—Sections No. 8 and 26.

Any quarter-section vacant and available of Dominion land in Manitoba, Saskatchewan or Alberta, excepting 8 and 26, may be homesteaded by any person the sole head of a family, or any male over eighteen years of age, and is

British subject, or declares intention to become a British subject, on payment of an entry fee of ten dollars.

A widow having minor children of her own dependent on her for support is permitted to make homestead entry as the sole head of a family.

Entry must be made in person, either at the land office for the District or at the office of a Sub-Agent authorized to transact business in the District, except in the case of a person who may make entry for a father, mother, son, daughter, brother or sister, when duly authorized by the prescribed form which may be had from your nearest Government Agent.

A homesteader may perform residence duties by living in habitable house on homestead for six months in each of three years.

A homesteader may perform the required six months' residence duties by living on farming land owned solely by him, not less than eighty (80) acres in extent, in the vicinity of his homestead. Joint ownership in land will not meet this requirement.

If the father, mother, son, daughter, brother or sister, of a homesteader has permanent residence on farming land owned solely by him or her not less than eighty (80) acres in extent, in the vicinity of the homestead, or upon a homestead entered for by him or her in the vicinity, such homesteader may perform his own residence duties by living with the father, mother, etc. The term "vicinity" in the two preceding paragraphs is defined as meaning not more than nine miles in direct line exclusive of the width of road allowances crossed in the measurement.

A homesteader performing residence duties while living with relative or on farming land owned by himself, must so notify Agent for District and keep him informed as to his post office address. Otherwise his entry is able to be cancelled.

Six months' time is allowed after entry before beginning residence.

A homesteader residing on homestead is required to break 30 acres of the homestead (of which 20 must be cropped) before applying for patent. A reasonable proportion of cultivation duties must be done during each year.

When the duties are performed under regulations permitting residence in vicinity, 50 acres must be broken (of which 30 must be cropped).

Application for patent may, on completion of duties, be made by homesteader before an Agent or Homestead Inspector, or before a Sub-Agent for District.

Pre-emption: In a district of Southern Saskatchewan and Alberta (see map on page 6 and 7 of this pamphlet) an additional quarter-section may be pre-empted by a person who has secured a homestead but who has not previously obtained a pre-emption under any Dominion Lands Act. The pre-empted land must adjoin the homestead or be separated therefrom by only a road allowance. Entry fee \$10.

Duties: 1. Residence of 6 months in each of 6 years on either homestead or pre-emption. 2. Erection of habitable house on either homestead or pre-emption. 3. Cultivation of 80 acres on homestead or pre-emption or both. Payment for pre-emption \$3.00 per acre as follows: One-third purchase money at end of three years from date of entry; balance in five equal annual installments with interest at five per cent from date of entry.

Newly arrived immigrants will receive at the Immigration office in Winnipeg, or at any Dominion land office or Department of Interior, Ottawa, Canada, information as to lands open for entry, and from the officers in charge, free of expense, advice and assistance in securing lands to suit.

CUSTOMS REGULATIONS

The following is an extract from the customs tariff of Canada, specifying the articles that can have free entry:

Settlers' Effects, viz.: Wearing apparel, household furniture, books, implements and tools of trade, occupation, or employment; guns, musical instruments, domestic sewing machines, typewriters, live stock, bicycles, carts, and other vehicles, and agricultural implements in use by the settler for at least six months before his removal to Canada, not to include machinery or articles imported for use in any manufacturing establishment or for sale; also books, pictures, family plate or furniture, personal effects, and heirlooms left by bequest; provided, that any dutiable articles entered as settlers' effects may not be so entered unless brought with the settler on his first arrival, and shall not be sold or otherwise disposed of without payment of duty until after twelve months' actual use in Canada.

Settlers arriving from the United States are allowed to enter duty free stock in the following proportions: One animal of neat stock or horse

for each ten acres of land purchased or otherwise secured under homestead entry, up to 160 acres, and one sheep for each acre so secured.

The settler will be required to fill up a form (which will be supplied him by the customs office on application) giving description, value, etc., of the goods and articles he wishes to be allowed to bring in free of duty. He will also be required to take the following oath:

I,, do hereby solemnly make oath and say that all the goods and articles hereinbefore mentioned are to the best of my knowledge and belief entitled to free entry as settlers' effects under the tariff of duties of customs now in force, and that all of them have been owned by myself for at least six months before removal to Canada; and that none of the goods or articles shown in this entry have been imported as merchandise for any use in a manufacturing establishment or as a contractor's outfit, or for sale, and that I intend becoming a permanent settler within the Dominion of Canada, and that the "Live Stock" enumerated in the entry hereunto attached, is intended for my own use on the farm which I am about to occupy (or cultivate), and not for sale or speculative purposes, nor for the use of any person or persons.

Sworn before me,, this day of 190

Collector.....

FREIGHT REGULATIONS

1. Carloads of Settlers' Effects, within the meaning of the settlers' tariff, may be made up of the following described property for the benefit of actual settlers, viz.: Live stock, any number up to but not exceeding ten (10) head, all told, viz.: Cattle, calves, sheep, hogs, mules, or horses; Household Goods and personal property (second-hand); Wagons or other vehicles for personal use (second-hand); Farm Machinery, Implements, and Tools (all second-hand); Soft-wood Lumber (Pine, Hemlock, or Spruce—only) and Shingles, which must not exceed 2,000 feet in all, or the equivalent thereof; or in lieu of, not in addition to, the lumber and shingles, a Portable House may be shipped; Seed Grain, small quantity of trees or shrubbery; small lot live poultry or pet animals; and sufficient feed for the live stock while on the journey. Settlers' Effects rates, however, will not apply on shipments of second-hand Wagons, Buggies, Farm Machinery, Implements, or Tools, unless accompanied by Household Goods.

2. Should the allotted number of live stock be exceeded, the additional animals will be charged for at proportionate rates over and above the carload rate for the Settlers' Effects, but the total charge for any one such car will not exceed the regular rate for a straight carload of Live Stock.

3. Passes.—One man will be passed free in charge of live stock when forming part of carloads, to feed, water, and care for them in transit. Agents will use the usual form of Live Stock Contract.

4. Less than carloads will be understood to mean only Household Goods (second-hand). Wagons or other vehicles for personal use (second-hand), and (second-hand) Farm Machinery, Implements, and Tools. Less than carload lots must be plainly addressed. Minimum charge on any shipment will be 100 pounds at regular first-class rate.

5. Merchandise, such as groceries, provisions, hardware, etc., also implements, machinery, vehicles, etc., if new, will not be regarded as Settlers' Effects, and, if shipped, will be charged at the regular classified tariff rates. Agents, both at loading and delivering stations, therefore, give attention to the prevention of the loading of the contraband articles and see that the actual weights are way-billed when carloads exceed 24,000 lbs. on lines north of St. Paul.

6. Top Loads.—Agents do not permit, under any circumstances, any article to be loaded on the top of box or stock cars; such manner of loading is dangerous and absolutely forbidden.

7. Settlers' Effects, to be entitled to the carload rates, cannot be stopped at any point short of destination for the purpose of unloading part. The entire carload must go through to the station to which originally consigned.

8. The carload rates on Settlers' Effects apply on any shipment occupying a car weighing 24,000 lbs. or less. If the carload weighs 24,000 lbs. the additional weight will be charged for. North of St. Paul, Minn., 24,000 lbs. constitutes a carload, between Chicago and St. Paul and Kansas City or Omaha and St. Paul a carload is 20,000 lbs. From Chicago and Kansas City north to St. Paul any amount over this will be charged extra. From points South and East of Chicago, only five horses or heads of live stock are allowed in carloads, any over this will be charged extra; carload 12,000 lbs. minimum.

9. Minimum charge on any shipment will be 100 lbs. as first-class freight.

QUARANTINE OF SETTLERS' CATTLE

Settlers cattle must be inspected at the boundary. Inspectors may subject any cattle showing symptoms of tuberculosis to the tuberculin test before allowing them to enter. Any cattle found tuberculous to be returned to the United States or killed without indemnity. Settlers horses are admitted on inspection if accompanied by certificate mallein test signed by United States Bureau Inspector. If not so accompanied will be tested at Boundary. Certificate from any others not accepted. Horses found to be affected with glanders within six months of entry are slaughtered without compensation. Sheep may be admitted subject to inspection at port of entry. If disease is discovered to exist in them, they may be returned or slaughtered. Swine may be admitted, when forming part of settlers' effects, but only after a quarantine of thirty days, and when accompanied by a certificate that swine plague or hog cholera has not existed in the district whence they came for six months preceding the date of shipment; when not accompanied by such certificate, they must be subject to inspection at port of entry. If diseased, to be slaughtered, without compensation.

TIMBER FOR THE SETTLER

If the settler has no timber on his land, he can, for 25 cents, get a permit and cut 3,000 lineal feet of building timber, or 9,250 feet B. M., 400 roof poles, 2,000 fence rails, and 30 cords of dry wood, and put up his buildings.

For obvious reasons it is deemed undesirable to publish the exact postoffice addresses of those settlers whose testimony to the character of Central Canada is to be found throughout this book. The Department does not wish to involve these busy men and women in undesired and perhaps troublesome correspondence; but these letters are all on file with the Immigration Department at Ottawa, Canada, where addresses may be had, singly, for any proper purpose of further inquiry.

THE LAST BEST WEST

THE CANADA OF OPPORTUNITY



There are Many Farms in Central Canada, where Cattle Raising and Wheat Growing are Both Profitable



THE TWENTIETH CENTURY is Canada's," says Sir Wilfrid Laurier. The words are prophetic; yet the prophecy is already in process of fulfillment. In an age when towns are founded over night and become thriving cities—when a single season suffices for carving a profitable farm out of raw prairie—and when express trains are bringing to Central Canada thousands who set straightway about bearing each his share in development—need anyone wonder at the assertion that the present opportunities in this

Last Best West will not be long available?

Picture to yourself an immense and fertile country, the surface of which, as President Taft has observed, has been only scratched. That is Central Canada. Imagine, sprinkled over this domain, a vast army of prosperous workers, each creating opportunity, seizing opportunity and advancing his own fortunes. Fancy, further, treading close on the heels of this army in possession, another army of the ambitious, crowding in to share in the occupation of the land.

Is it not plainly to be seen why Central Canada is prosperous? Why railway after railway is building? Why thriving towns quickly appear wherever the railway stops its trains? Why elevator capacity is doubling and redoubling, and why merchant and farmer and labourer rejoice in a general plenty?

Nineteen hundred and nine has been a year of excellent grain yields, and the messages contented farmers have been sending back to their friends in the old homes have published widely the story of Canadian prosperity. Greater acreages under crop than the year before, in all the Provinces, have swelled the volume of Canada's grain production to an unprecedented total.

Each newcomer finds a welcome, and each one, besides finding what he comes for, in some degree adds to the value of the holdings of those who have preceded him.

The settler of to-day has no longer the pioneer's fear of untoward conditions. Hardships, if they be encountered, are peculiar to the individual and his circumstances. As for the country itself, it is new, but not rough; only partly developed, but orderly. It is a region of potential and of actual wealth. Its possibilities attract alike the

rich, the well-to-do, and the comparatively poor man, and in this well-balanced community, capital, labour, intelligence, and enterprise all find employment. The frontier is advancing daily. New railways are blazing new trails for settlement. Improved social conditions keep pace with industrial progress. And thus, gradually, healthily, and with sure momentum, the inflowing tide of robust citizenship is opening up The Last Best West.

BRITISH BANKERS FAVOURING CANADA

The editor of the London (England) *Statist* recently visited Canada. In writing of the splendid field that exists there for British capital, he says:

Illinois, Iowa and the Dakotas are now highly cultivated and farmers desiring land at low prices have to go still further West. In these circumstances large numbers of the old Canadian farmers who moved west from Eastern Canada into the United States are returning to Canada. Furthermore, considerable numbers of American farmers are also coming into Western Canada. They have skill and experience and are bringing a considerable amount of capital consisting of farming machinery, cattle, furniture, and cash into the new country.

Another factor—the world's unappropriated lands are fast becoming exhausted and Canada is one of the few countries which can still make gratis grants of fertile land to any one who will carry out the very simple and easy conditions attached. The construction of new railways is opening up new districts. These homestead attractions hold out to everyone the prospect of ownership of farms likely to increase in capital value, not merely in consequence of the growth of population and the general advance in the value of land.

One of the great influences which prevented the development of Canada in the past has long ceased to operate. The long winters, the coldness, and liability to frost, even during summer months, have entirely lost their terrors. The large number of hours of sunshine pressed into a few months more than make up for the shortness of the season and there is ample time to sow and to harvest the crops. Further, liability to damage from frost and drought is diminishing as cultivation extends. In brief, from whatever point of view the outlook is regarded, the future of Canada appears to be assured.

WHAT HAS BEEN SAID OF CENTRAL CANADA

The condition and standing of the banks of a country give fair evidence of the country's prosperity. The manager of the Merchants Bank of Canada recently visited the Central Canadian Provinces, and says:

All that I found in the situation there was as interesting as instructive, and I carried back with me the conviction that our business in that magnificent western field was very valuable and potentially even more so.

During the last five years the great increase in the establishment of bank branches has been most marked in Saskatchewan where the number of branches of chartered banks has increased from 59, in 1905, to 200 in the year just closed; Alberta branches have increased from 58 to 152 in the same period and 51 new branches have been established in the older Province of Manitoba.

CANADA WEST

Canada spreads over more than half the map of North America. It is considerably larger than the United States with Alaska added. Politically, Canada consists of nine full-fledged Provinces (Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Quebec, Ontario, Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta, and British Columbia), and to the north of these a Northern Canada consisting of the Yukon west of the Rocky Mountains and the Northwest Territory east of them.

It is, however, with the three Prairie Provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan, and Alberta and the Pacific Province of British Columbia, that this geographical sketch will deal.

Five times bigger than Great Britain and Ireland, and three times the size of the German Empire, Prairie Canada constitutes the world's greatest wheat farm, a plain 1,000 miles long and of undetermined width. This fertile prairie is watered by three giant river systems. The Assiniboine and the Red drain Manitoba; the great Saskatchewan waters Central and Southern Alberta and the Province of Saskatchewan; while the Peace, the mighty Athabaska, and the Slave rivers are Nature's highways through Northern Alberta. Canada's riverways and lakes make of this Last Best West one vast network of sunny slopes and fertile valleys. More than farms are making on these prairies. Here, on a wheat plain wider than that of Russia, richer than those of Egypt, India, or the Argentine, out of strangely diverse elements, a new nation is springing. The map of today shows us a wide wheat plain dotted by the people of the earth, with an ever-lessening unsurveyed region. Year by year, these maps change their complexion, and the "edge of cultivation," with the advance of colonization, having entered the Rockies in its western advance, now moves steadily northward.

The St. Lawrence Basin was at first considered frost-bound and sterile, the Fraser lands rocky and inaccessible, and the valleys of the Red and the Saskatchewan too far north to support a white population. Now all these basins are occupied, and the sons of the men who saw these lands developed are in turn laying strong hands upon the basins of the Peace, the Mackenzie, and the Athabaska, and platting townships in the latitude of 58°.

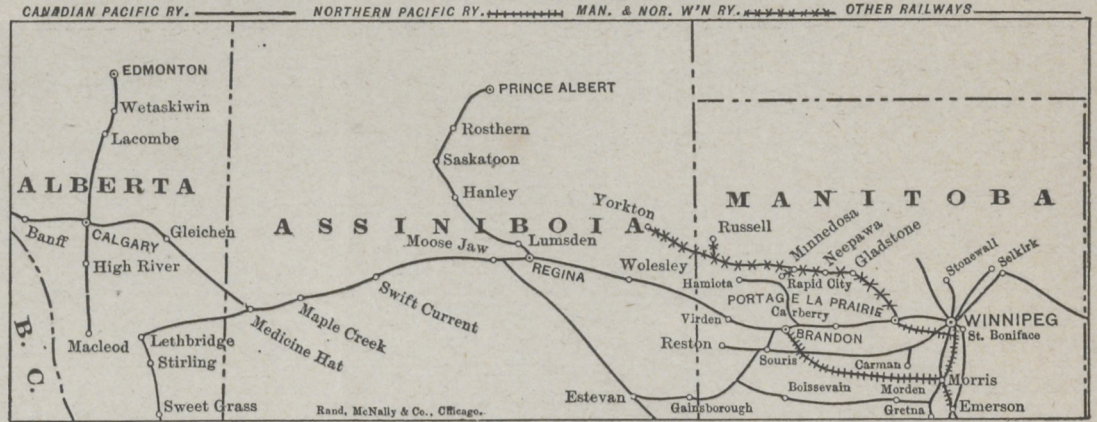
Canada is a country with a meagre past, a solid present, and an illimitable future. The railways of Western Canada gridiron a prairie land of 200 million fertile acres, only a

fraction of which is cultivated, yet this produced, in 1909, approximately 140 million bushels of the best wheat grown.

CLIMATE OF CENTRAL CANADA

The first enquiry of the would-be settler is, "But what about your terrible weather?" Many writers on Canada

RAILWAYS, 1896.



RAILWAYS IN OPERATION IN WESTERN CANADA IN 1896

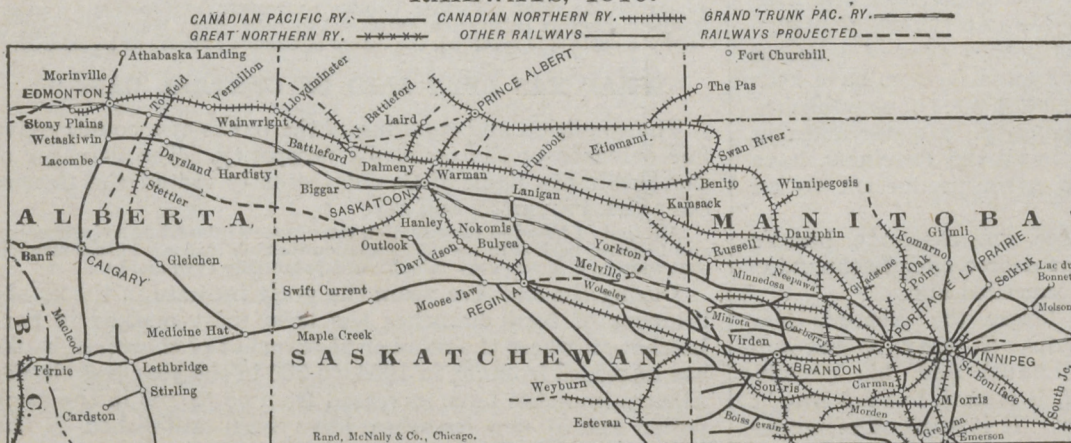
taboo the weather, but this subject, like most, is best attacked from the front. Western Canada has a cold winter, and people seeking tropical climate should not come here. It is the fervid sunshine of summer, followed by the cold, clear winter which combine to give to Canada's No. 1 wheat its peculiar value over all other wheats in the world. This invigorating climate of Western Canada does more than this—it helps to breed a hardy race. The law of growth—running through both animal and vegetable realms—is that plants and animals alike attain their fullest development in the most northern range of their habitat. The same rule applies to man. History and geography both show us that all the worth-while accomplishments of the world have been done by those living in the Temperate zones, more especially the North Temperate Zone. Western Canada lies in the same latitude as Central Europe, the home of the world's hardiest and most progressive peoples. Clearly, Mother Nature intended the wheat plains of Western Canada to be the cradle of a strong, new race. While it is true that the Prairie Belt of Canada is no country for either mental or physical weaklings, that the man who succeeds here, like the man who succeeds elsewhere, must be brave and a worker, still it is strikingly true that the climate of Manitoba, Saskatchewan, and Alberta is one of the most healthful and stimulating in the whole world.

Farmers, though, are more interested in summer crops than winter temperature. If they get the fervid sunshine at the maturing time, the winter frosts need not worry them.

The long hours of intense sunshine on the prairies are a revelation to newcomers. One may read in June till 9.30 in the open air in a most marvellous twilight, and by 3 o'clock in the morning the sun is again well on his rounds.

To the superficial observer, latitude has always been a bugbear when Canada is under consideration. Let us look at a few facts. Edmonton is 1,000 miles northwest of Winnipeg, and St. Paul, in Minnesota, is 500 miles south of

RAILWAYS, 1910.



RAILWAYS IN OPERATION IN WESTERN CANADA IN 1910.

Winnipeg, yet Edmonton's average annual temperature is as high as that of St. Paul. Manitoba has a similar climate to that of Northern Michigan. The mean temperature in Winnipeg for July is 66°, which is warmer than the July weather in any part of England. Flower growth in the valley of the Mackenzie is almost coincident in time with the flower growth in the valley of the Mississippi. Wild flax grows within the Arctic Circle, and there are wheat-fields and flour mills at Vermilion-on-the-Peace in latitude 58° 30'.

The warm chinook winds sweeping through the passes of the Rockies over the farms of Central Canada melt the snow and mellow the soil. These are facts; and it is conditions, not theories, that the farmer must face.

ROOM FOR ALL

Place a pair of dividers with one leg on the boundary between the United States and Canada and the other leg at Key West, Fla. Then swing the lower leg to the north-west and it will not reach the limit of good agricultural land. Here is the field for the world's next farming race. Nature knows no political parties, no race exclusiveness; she recognizes no dividing parallels of latitude. In this great wheat belt the Government of Canada gives 160 acres as a free farm to every man who will till it. The industrious worker who knows something of farming can scarcely fail of success here. This is why a yearly stream of immigrants is pouring in to this western land from Europe on the east and from the United States on the south.

The Prairie Provinces contain 350 million acres of land, of which 150 million acres is almost entirely unexplored. The total area of surveyed land, all agricultural, is 145 million acres. Of this area only 12 million acres has been brought under cultivation. As the lands are settled, the railroads extend their lines into each new section.

RAILWAYS

Four great railway systems operate in Western Canada—the Canadian Pacific, Canadian Northern, the Grand Trunk Pacific, and the Great Northern.

The Canadian Pacific Railway has 5,202 miles of track in operation west of Winnipeg. This is exclusive of yard trackage which makes another 120 miles. To this should rightfully be added the water routes on the British Columbia inland lakes, another 342 miles. There are 1,200 wheat elevators along the Canadian Pacific Railway lines west of Port Arthur. The system as a whole operates 70 steamships, 1,399 locomotives, 1,684 passenger and sleeping cars, and 44,692 freight cars, and with lines under its control, has more mileage than any railway on the continent.

The Canadian Northern has the unparalleled record of

building a mile a day for every day of the last twelve years. It operates 500 wheat elevators and warehouses, and in the year 1909, carried to the lake ports 29 million bushels of grain, 21 million bushels of which was wheat. It has the largest wheat elevator in the world, at Port Arthur, with a capacity of 7½ million bushels. Extending from Port Arthur to beyond Edmonton in direct line, this western section of the road will soon connect with its eastern line, opening up much fertile wooded land north of Lake Superior. East and west its branches stretch, and it will not be many years until it reaches the shores of Hudson Bay and the Far Pacific.

The Grand Trunk Pacific and the Grand Trunk Railway will ultimately have a combined mileage of 13,895 miles. The Grand Trunk Pacific has charters to build twenty-three branch lines, and was an active factor in the movement of the 1909 wheat crop. One hundred and thirty-five new towns will be built on this line between Winnipeg and Edmonton, of which 100 have already had a beginning.

The Great Northern has a number of branch lines which extend into the provinces of Manitoba, Alberta, and British Columbia, with others in prospect.

The railways are looking for business and when any group of farmers shows that they can produce a substantial something to be sent out to the rest of the world, they will not have to wait long for a railroad.

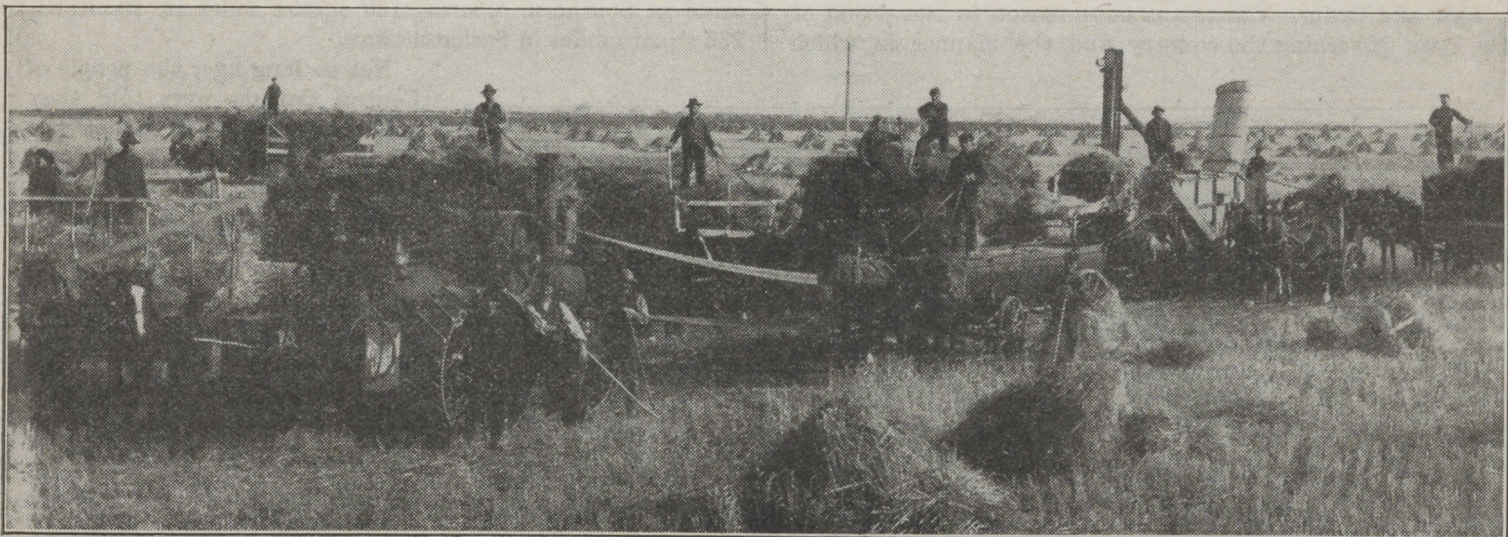
Recognizing the vital part which the railways play in the life of Canada and the possibility of the abuse of power on the part of railroad owners, the Government has established a commission or court which is clothed with full authority to adjust all disputes between the public and the railways and to absolutely control freight and passenger rates.

CROP-HANDLING CAPACITY—ELEVATORS

In Manitoba there is an elevator capacity of 22 million bushels, an increase of 772,000 bushels over the year 1908. The number of elevators erected in Saskatchewan in 1909 was 219, while the storage capacity was increased from 17,924,500 to 24,279,000 bushels, or a gain of 6,354,500 bushels. Alberta's elevator capacity has almost doubled, being now 8,050,400 bushels, as against 4,092,400 bushels in 1908. In the Western Provinces west of Winnipeg there are 1,763 elevators in active operation with a storage capacity of 54,234,900 bushels, an increase of 11,197,500 bushels.

The development is going on so rapidly that it is safe to assume that a proportionate yearly increase of storage will be necessary for the next ten years at least.

The railway mileage throughout Central Canada is not to be lost sight of in connection with grain handling. During the past year, over one thousand miles of steel was added, to the 10,415 miles previously constructed. For 1901



On this Farm the Spring Wheat yields 40 Bushels per Acre

all the companies have extensive building plans under consideration. Lines have been run in many districts in all the provinces. At least 1,000 miles of grading will be done in 1910 on the work done by the engineers in 1909.

The building of the Grand Trunk Pacific has opened up millions of acres hitherto inaccessible commercially, and with the completion of its branch lines the area so benefited will be still further increased. In like manner the Canadian Pacific and Canadian Northern have been extending branches.

By the end of next year there will be but few districts in the three provinces which are not within easy range of some point on the great railway systems of the Dominion.

GOVERNMENT AND EDUCATION

"How am I to be governed?" is the question put by the intelligent settler who contemplates bringing his family into Canada that they may grow up to be a part of this new land.

Canada is an integral part of the British Empire and is essentially a self-governing nation. The duties of lawmaking are divided between the Dominion and the provinces.

The Dominion Parliament is composed of two houses—an appointed Senate and an elected Commons. The qualification of voters for the Dominion Commons is either manhood suffrage—one man, one vote—or if a property qualification is imposed, it is so light as to practically exclude no one. Each member of the Government is responsible to the people for his every administrative act.

The Dominion Parliament deals with the militia, criminal law, railways, customs, post-office, the tariff, and trade relations with other countries. The Dominion controls the administration of public lands in the three Prairie Provinces and in Northern Canada. As these provinces contain millions of acres of unoccupied agricultural land, which is immediately available for settlement, the Dominion Government takes up very earnestly the work of promoting and encouraging the right kind of immigration.

The provincial governments are responsible bodies elected by the people. They make civil law and administer criminal law, provide for municipal government, and deal generally with matters of a provincial nature. Each Province is in absolute control of its own system of provincial education, and probably no country in the world enjoys a broader or more generous system of public education than that which obtains in Canada's four western provinces.

Western Canada, untrammelled by old-world tradition, has evolved a system of free public schools admirably fitted to the needs of a new country. Provision for education is generous, the desire being to bring within the reach of each child the opportunity of acquiring a sound English education.

Law and Order.—Canadians have reason to feel proud of the laws governing the country and the manner in which

they are administered. There is an observance of them that is appreciated by all law-abiding citizens.

INDUSTRIAL RESOURCES

The industrial future of Prairie Canada is based upon a wonderful variety of natural resources. Attention has been chiefly directed to the opportunity in wheat, but in a plain which stretches 1,000 miles one way and over 600 miles another, inducements of diverse character offer. The surface of the country consists of a series of terraced plains running northwest and southeast parallel to the Rockies. Western Alberta extends to and beyond the foot-hills with elevations as high as 4,000 feet above sea-level. Passing east from here the foot-hills give way to a great prairie steppe embracing about three-fourths of Alberta. The average elevation of this section is 2,000 feet above sea-level. The next great elevated plain, with a mean height of 1,000 feet, broadly speaking, includes the whole Province of Saskatchewan. And the major part of Manitoba attains an elevation of between 500 and 1,000 feet.

The resources of these three provinces make possible successful farming of every description. "Extensive" farming, that is, grazing and grain growing, has blazed the way on the prairies. Now, mixed or "intensive" farming, that is, the specialized branches of animal husbandry, is treading close on the heels of the wheat grower.

Comparisons are sometimes illuminating. In Canada, a population less than that of Pennsylvania, in addition to one already completed, is undertaking to throw two additional great world highways across a region which, twenty-five years ago, was stigmatized as an unproductive desert. The *Wall Street Journal* declares that within five years the Canadian Northern and Canadian Pacific alone will haul more wheat to the seaboard than all the railways of the United States combined. Lord Strathcona says, "At the end of the 20th century Canada will have a population twice as large as that of the British Isles." Then will Canada become the dominating state in the British Empire.

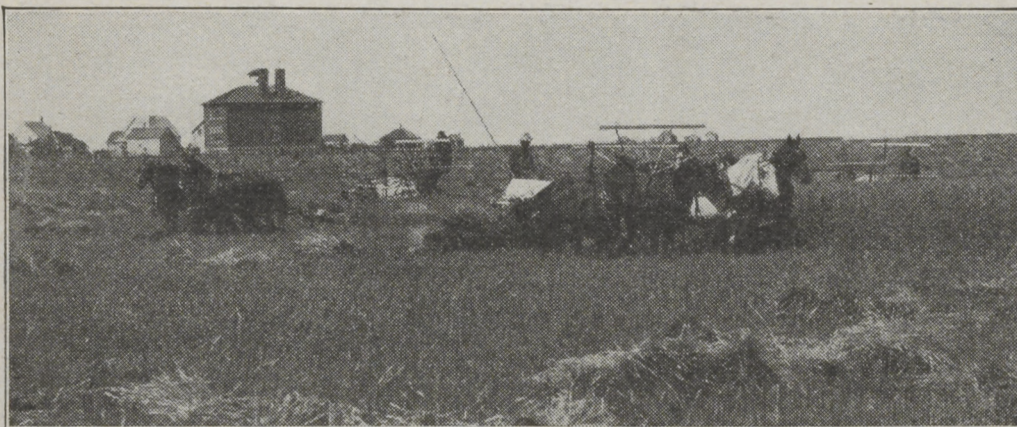
The people are coming in. The population of the three Prairie Provinces grew from 400,000 in 1901, to considerably over a million in 1909. It is no country for drones. The man who does not work in Canada, whether he be a rich man or a poor man, is looked upon with suspicion by the rest.

Nationality is no bar to progress, if the man has pluck and determination. Good common-sense, a willingness to work, an acceptance of conditions, all make for success.

Forest Reserves and Tree Culture.—There are twenty-six forest reserves in Central Canada, including parks. The work of creating reserves is still in progress. Last year recommendations were made that 387 square miles be set aside in Southern Alberta, 130 square miles in Manitoba, 285 square miles in Saskatchewan.

Not so long ago, the people of Central Canada were told they could grow no trees except the Manitoba maple, the poplar and the birch. Broadway in Winnipeg is one of the most beautiful streets in the world, and the elms have made it so. The foliage has become so thick that the trees will have to be thinned out. Of all the elms planted in Winnipeg not 1 per cent has died. In several western towns there are splendid avenues of trees, of a few years' growth.

Water.—There are very few districts where water cannot be



A Farm in Central Canada Close to Town and Elevators

secured. In some cases the governments supply machinery for sinking wells. Artesian wells, with a never-failing supply, have solved the water question in some parts. Then again, there is the river and lake system of the country. In selecting land, some prefer lands having dips or depressions, which not only supply water, but also ensure sufficient native hay for horses, cattle and sheep that may require "housing" during a part of the winter.

Value of Farm Lands Increasing.—

The crops of the last seven years and the impetus given thereby to immigration have been prime factors in promoting an upward trend of values. The prices asked at present for good agricultural land are not high. Those competent to judge say that the crops of Western Canada will make farming on land worth \$100 per acre profitable. Thus it will be seen that the value attached to property at present is remarkably low considering the productive capacity of the soil. In 1901, lands were for sale by the different railway companies at prices from \$3.00 to \$4.00 per acre, and now they range from \$12 to \$15 per acre and upwards. Prices in 1915 may be advanced as much beyond present values, as those quoted are in excess of the figures of seven years ago.

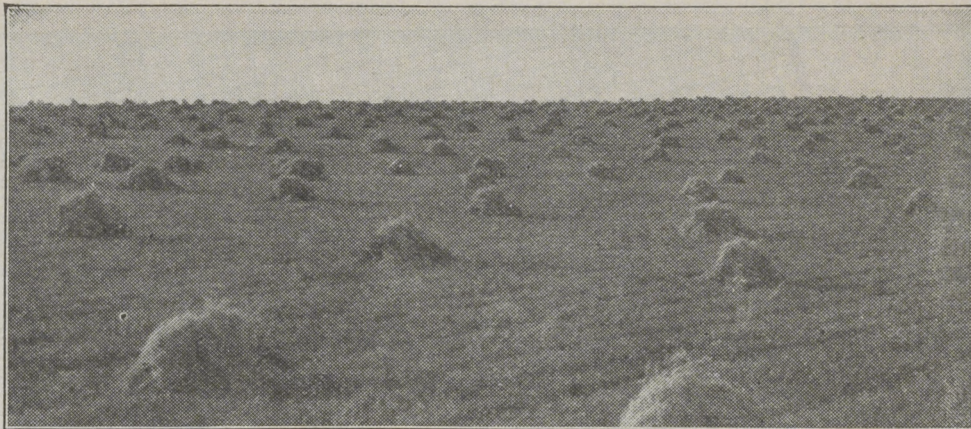
The person desirous of buying should investigate thoroughly. There is so much good land for sale, and so many good companies through whom to do business that no one need be duped in a transaction of this nature. The land departments of the different railways having lands for sale supply prices and terms to prospective purchasers.

Harvest Help Needed.—There were 30,000 extra hands required in the harvest fields of Central Canada in 1909, when farmers reaped a splendid harvest, and secured excellent prices for their products. They opened up large areas of new land, increasing total crop production, and their purchasing power has also greatly expanded. The millions of dollars gained from grain and products exported has forced railroad construction, while the big areas of land broken call for additional men.

Big Land Rushes.—So great is the demand for the free lands of Central Canada that as soon as it is made known that there is a district of the country to be opened for settlement, word is sent forward to friends, and then for days before the opening they stand in line, waiting their turn. Early in January of this year, 1,100 pieces were declared opened for settlement at Lethbridge, Alberta. One thousand persons lined up around a whole block from the land office to take their turns to enter for homesteads. Some sat out for three days lined up along the fence facing the entrance to the office. Land in this district, which a year ago was selling at from \$7 to \$9 per acre, is selling today at from \$17 to \$20 per acre.

At Moose Jaw, Sask., at the recent openings, there was a similar rush, but all secured land.

Not Grain Alone.—The wonderful production of grain—wheat, oats, barley, flax and rye—in Central Canada has aroused the attention of the world, and throughout the United States the interest has grown so that upwards of 90,000 Americans decided last year to make their homes in Canada. The 193 million dollars that this field production yielded was materially assisted by the proceeds from the growth of potatoes, turnips, and other roots. These gave over 4½ million dollars, not to speak of the hay and clover which totalled 2½ million dollars. The sales of cattle amounted to 7¼ million dollars, which with hogs 1¼ million dollars, should be added. Sheep realized \$168,000. Butter, cheese, poultry,



A Broad Expanse of Open Prairie Where Twenty Square Miles was Sown to Wheat in 1909

and eggs would easily amount to 3 million dollars. Coarse grains have played an important part in the income. In 1909 flax proved by far the most profitable crop. The long fine fall matured many a crop of flax on breaking, which under ordinary conditions, could not have been gathered. The average price for flax was about \$1.17 per bushel so that though the flax marketed was only 2½ million bushels, the amount received for the same was about 3 million dollars.

WILL A QUARTER-SECTION PAY?

"Will the tilling of a quarter of a section (160 acres) pay?" when asked of those who have tried it provokes the invariable answer that "It will and does pay." "We, or those following us, will make less than that pay," said one who had proved up on a homestead. Another pointed for proof to the fact that many of those who commenced on homesteads are now owners of other quarters—and even larger areas, showing that they have progressed in obtaining more land, while others still have stuck to the homestead quarter and this year are marketing as much as a couple of thousand dollars worth of grain; and often nearer three thousand.

Is Central Canada Reliable in its Production?—Experience is the best guide. The crops of one farmer were better than those he had raised in his native state, but he was only a short time in the country, and he has doubts. Another American said that after five years' trial he concluded the soil was more durable and that it would not play out as quickly as in the Dakotas. In many districts land has been successively cropped for thirty years, and is as productive as ever. With proper farming methods the land will last endlessly. "For productiveness per acre," said one who had farmed in the United States, "there isn't its equal in the world, I believe."

Will You Buy, Rent, or Homestead?—The question is one that Canadian Government officials are frequently asked, especially in the homes of a family of boys who have become interested in Central Canada. If the young man has grit and inexperience let him homestead. Treating this subject in a newspaper article, a correspondent very tersely says, "He will survive the ordeal and gain his experience at less cost."

Another has ample knowledge of farming practice, experience in farm management, but lacks pluck and staying power and the capacity to endure. The food for thought and opportunity for action provided by the management of an improved farm would be just the stimulus required to make him settle into harness and "work out his own salvation in fear and trembling."

Many men make excellent, progressive, broad-gauge farmers, by renting or buying an improved farm in a settled district and keeping in touch with more advanced thought and methods. Their immediate financial success may not be so great; their ultimate success will be much greater for they have been saved from narrow-gauge ways and withering at the top.

Let the boy take the route that appeals to him. Don't force him to homestead if he pines to rent. Don't try to keep him at home if homesteading looks good to him. The thing to remember is that success may be achieved by any one of the three routes. If the foundation is all right, hard work the method, and thoroughness the motto, it makes little difference what road is taken—whether homesteading, buying, or renting—Central Canada is big enough, and good farming profitable enough.

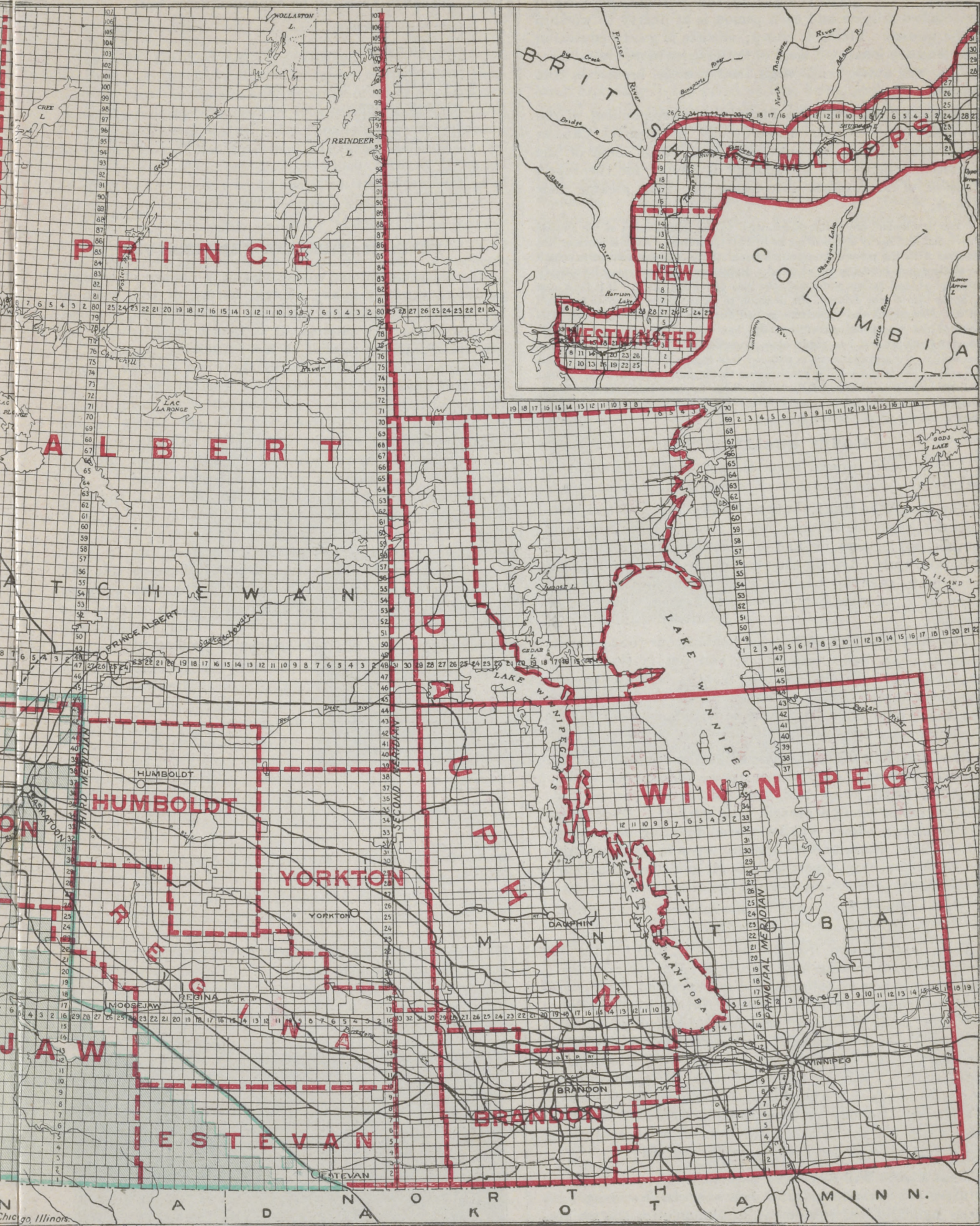
THE DOMINION LANDS ACT, 1908

Under the provisions of the above Act of available to Homestead Entry. The provisions The provisions regarding pre-emption apply



--- Broken red lines denote the respective Land Districts.
 — Solid red lines denote the Provinces.

the 1st of September, 1908, all Dominion Lands not reserved or otherwise disposed of, whether odd or even numbered sections, are of the Dominion Lands Act, respecting purchased homesteads, apply to all available lands within the area bounded by green line. only within the area colored red.



No Established Religion.—Religiously and politically Canada is the freest country in the world. There is no established religion and each person is at liberty to worship as he pleases. Living is cheap; climate is good; education and land are free. On most of the prairies there are no trees to be cut away, and virgin soil can be broken in the first year.

Spreading All Over the Plains.—A correspondent of the Toronto (Ont.) *Globe*, whose study of Central Canada establishes him as an authority, deals with some of the conditions there—and no apology is offered for the reproduction of an extract interesting to those seeking new homes:

The newcomers are being distributed to the four corners of the Prairie Provinces, and many are locating in British Columbia. Each is more or less familiar with the general characteristics of the particular section in which he settles, and he takes no chances. Relatives or friends may be already established, and he has come with the idea of joining them. If it be a case of going into a new district, the decision to locate there is probably based on the information and experience gained during a "prospecting" tour. The head of the family or one of the boys has taken time to travel through Central Canada, and has made close observation of the conditions. The possibility of disappointment is reduced to a minimum by this means, and the results are beneficial and encouraging to the individual settlers. There is little prospect, indeed, of these American farmers being disappointed. They are workers in the best sense of the word, and there is assurance of a good living for all who work.

MONEY QUALIFICATIONS

A few broad general suggestions might be made to the settlers who come in with varying capital at their command.

The Man Who Has Less than \$300.—This man had better work for wages for the first year. He can either hire out to established farmers or find employment on railway-construction work. During the year, opportunity may open up for him to take up his free grant or make the first payment on a valuable quarter-section that he would like to purchase.

The Man Who Has \$600.—Get hold of your 160 homestead acres at once, build your shack, and put in the required improvements. In the free six months hire out to some successful farmer and get enough ahead to tide you over the second six months' residence on your homestead. When three years are up you should be owner of your own acres.

The Man Who Has \$1,000.—Either homestead a farm or purchase one on the installment plan, and get to work at once. A small house and outbuildings will be required, with horses or oxen, a plough, a wagon, etc. Working out in the harvest season will be needed to bring in money to tide over the winter and get the crop sown in good condition. As the crop grows, opportunity is given to make the house comfortable, to look around and plan ahead.

If the settler locates early in the season he may get in a crop of potatoes or oats in May or early June.

The adaptable and friendly man going into Canada will find a welcome waiting him. There is room for everybody. The man already established, the railways and the Government are equally anxious to secure further immigration of the right kind. The new man is not looked upon as an intruder but as a producer of new wealth, an enricher of the commonwealth. The new man should buy his tools as he needs them. Until he has more than thirty acres under crop he can work with a neighbour, in exchange for the services of a binder. He may not need to build a granary for two or three years. A cow is a good investment at the beginning, and a vegetable garden easily pays its own way.

What \$1,200 Will Buy.—No farmer should come expecting to make a homestead pay its own way the first year. He needs buildings, an equipment, and money for the maintenance of himself and family, until his first harvest can be garnered. After securing his land and putting up his build-

ings, \$1,200 will give him a fairly good equipment to begin with. This will probably be expended as under:

1 team of good horses	\$360 00
1 harvester	150 00
4 milch cows at \$40	160 00
1 seeder	90 00
1 strong wagon	70 00
4 hogs at \$15	60 00
4 sheep at \$5	20 00
1 set strong harness	35 00
1 rough sleigh	25 00
1 disc harrow	25 00
1 breaking plough	25 00
1 mowing machine	60 00
1 stubble plough	20 00
1 harrow	20 00
Other smaller tools	40 00
Barnyard fowls	40 00
Total	\$1,200 00

PRECIPITATION AND TEMPERATURE

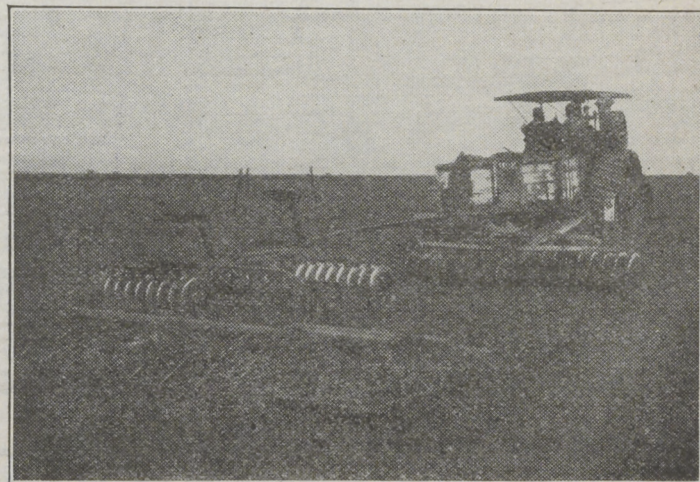
The scientific farmer contemplating a change of location considers carefully many things—nature of soil, form of Government, educational facilities, transportation, markets. He also scans with interest all authentic records which tell him the amount of rainfall he can reasonably expect.

The mean temperature during the three summer months in Prairie Canada is about the same whether one reads it on the line of the Canadian Pacific Railway or far north toward the Arctic Circle. In Manitoba, half the yearly rainfall comes within the summer months. In Alberta and Saskatchewan, fully 56 per cent of the year's rainfall comes to the farmer in the summer, when it does most good.

April on these prairies is truly a spring month, and very often spring seeding is completed before the beginning of May. This statement is proven by the records which give Winnipeg an average daily maximum temperature in April of 47°, Calgary 53°, Edmonton 52°, and Medicine Hat 58°.

Facts are ever so much more convincing than theories, so the would-be immigrant should read with interest the following official record of the average winter, summer, and yearly temperature of points selected at haphazard:

STATIONS	Mean Temperature		
	Summer	Winter	Year
	degrees	degrees	degrees
Battleford	62.3	1.3	32.9
Banff	54.6	17.0	34.6
Calgary	58.8	31.9	37.4
Edmonton	59.3	8.8	35.9
Indian Head	62.9	2.2	38.0
Moose Jaw	61.6	5.3	33.9
Medicine Hat	63.7	12.5	39.9
Pincher Creek	58.8	22.5	38.9
Parkland	59.6	4.5	30.5
Prince Albert	59.5	2.1	30.7
Qu'Appelle	61.6	1.6	33.4
Regina	62.7	0.9	32.5
Swift Current	63.5	9.8	37.6
Brandon	63.1	0.4	33.1
Emerson	64.2	2.9	33.5
Winnipeg	66.0	0.9	33.3



The New Method of Breaking Up Central Canada's Prairies

MANITOBA

Manitoba, the most easterly of the three Central Provinces, lies in the centre of the North American continent and midway between the Pacific and Atlantic oceans, its southern boundary running down to the 49th parallel, which separates it from the United States. Manitoba is larger than Ireland, Scotland, and Wales combined, its area covering 74,000 square miles, about one-fifth of which perhaps is water. If a family of five were to be placed on every half-section of Manitoba, it would support over half a million souls.

Education.—The value placed by Manitobans on popular education is evidenced in the fact that the expenditure on schools is the largest drain on the public funds. All schools below the grade of high schools are free to children between the ages of five and fifteen years, and high schools in all the cities and larger towns are free to resident pupils. Winnipeg and Brandon maintain colleges with a standard of education equal to that of any of the provinces or the American states. Two sections of land in each township are set apart, the income from the sales of which is applied to the support of free schools. This also applies to Saskatchewan and Alberta.

An experimental farm at Brandon educates the farming population, and authentic records of the results of practical work in agricultural experiment are furnished to farmers free. Dairy schools, farmers' institutes, livestock associations, and other agricultural organizations are also available.

Rivers and Lakes.—The Province is served by the natural drainage system making into Hudson Bay by way of Lake Winnipeg. The rivers run from the eastern and western sides to the lower lands in the centre, and practically all of the drainage of the Province reaches the sea by the rivers making out of the natural reservoir of Lake Winnipeg. The chief rivers are the Red, Assiniboine, Winnipeg, and Pembina, all of which have important tributaries, except the Winnipeg. The rivers are not rapid, but there is force enough in the Winnipeg to supply electric power for tramways and industrial purposes for many cities as large as Winnipeg.

Forest Wealth.—For those who love timber-covered areas, Manitoba can point to upwards of eighty miles of splendid spruce, birch, and tamarack, which extend into the extreme east of the Province from the wooded lands of New Ontario. Large sawmills are established. In Western Manitoba are forest areas, and timbered districts exist on the Turtle Mountains and the Brandon Hills. The true forest persists in Northwestern Manitoba as far as the Duck Mountains. From all these points quantities of lumber, fence posts, and firewood are sent to the prairie settlers, and the rivers and lakes are skirted by a plentiful and sufficient tree growth.

Soil and Surface.—The surface of Manitoba is not a flat, bare stretch, a "bald-headed prairie." A large part of the land, especially in the south, is flat, being, geologists say, the bed of a wide prehistoric lake. But even in the southwest the land rises into wooded hills, and in the southeast, close to the Lake-of-the-Woods country, there is a genuine forest. Down through the heart of the Province stretch two great lake chains, Lake Winnipeg and lakes Winnipegosis and Manitoba. These receive as tribute the waters of the Saskatchewan and Assiniboine west, and discharge through the Nelson River to Hudson Bay. Sloping to the west from the Lake Manitoba plain is a range of hills known as the Duck Mountains, Riding Mountains, and the Porcupine Hills. These hills are modest in their height, have a gentle slope, and in no way interfere with the fact that almost the whole

of its great lakes is ready for land surface of Manitoba west cultivation. Manitoba soil is a deep, rich loam, inexhaustible in its productiveness; it is essentially agricultural. There are 25 million acres of land available for cultivation, about one-fifth of which was under crop in 1909.

Climate.—Manitoba enjoys sunshine the entire year. The autumns are long and delightful, ploughing weather continuing until or into November. Winter lasts three or

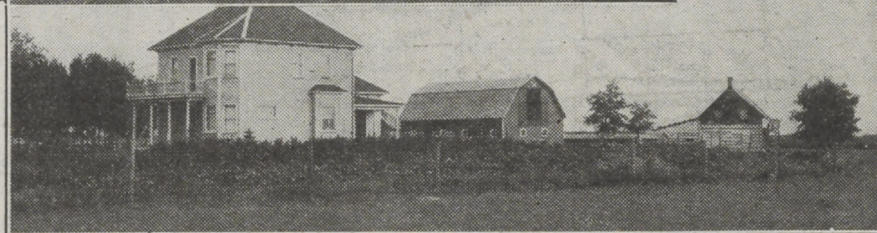
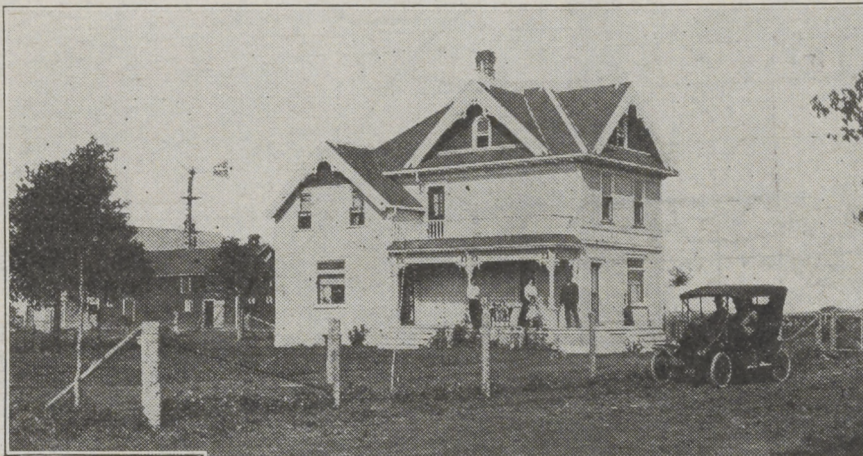
four months. Yearly precipitation is 21.5 inches. Seeding begins about the middle of April. For man and beast and plant Manitoba is a wonderfully healthy place.

Manitoba's surplus product of wheat over and above her home consumption is largely sent to Europe. In addition to wheat, great crops of rye, flax, hay, peas, and potatoes are produced, and also garden truck. Those accustomed to think of Manitoba as a land of Siberian severity will be surprised to learn that even ten years ago the Province had 9,000 apple trees in bearing.

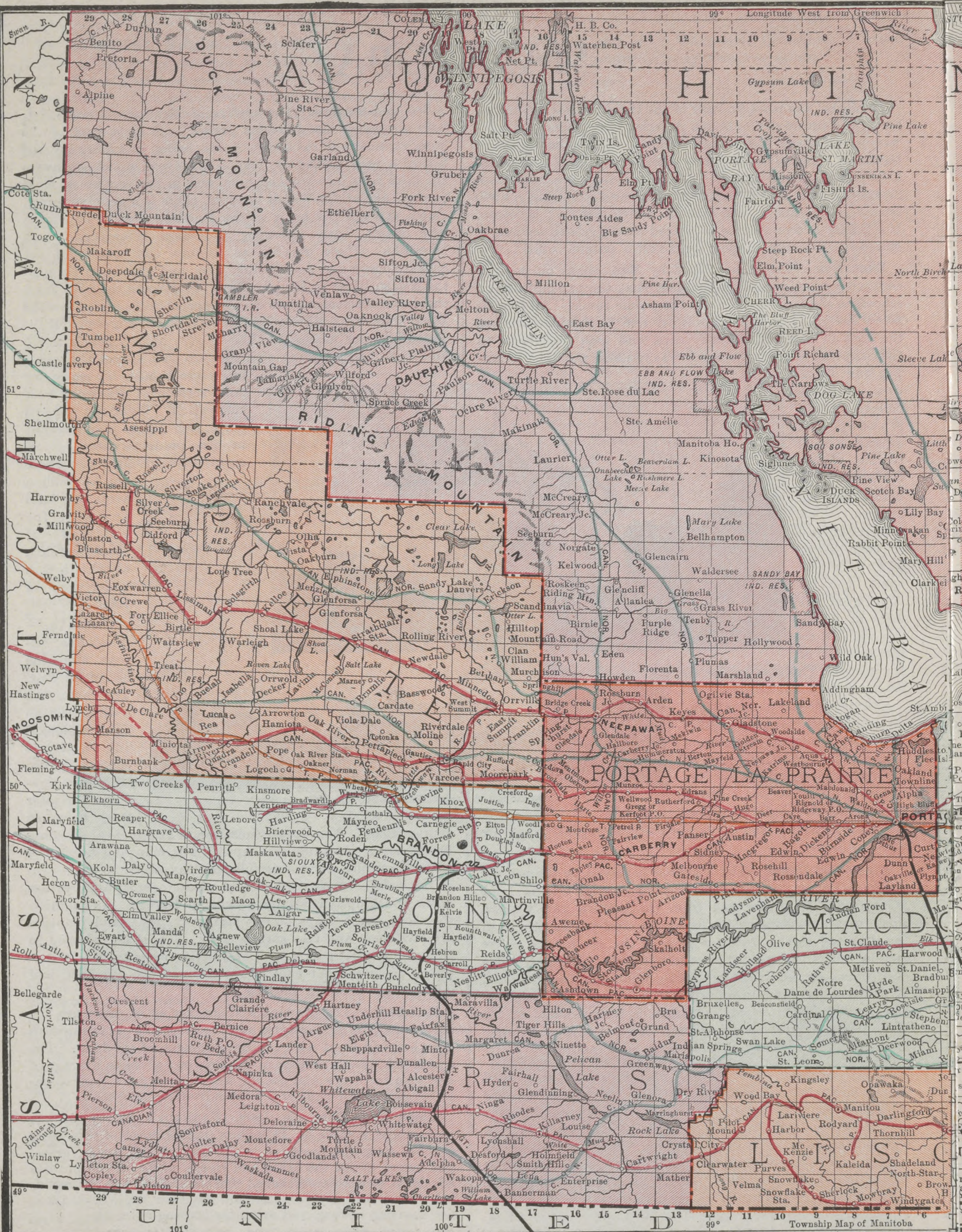
Railroads.—The growing and marketing of grain are the chief industries of Manitoba, and the extension of the railways goes hand in hand with the development of the land. The combined railway mileage of the Province gives an average of one mile for every 130 people, and few farmers find themselves more than eight or ten miles from a line of steel.

Game and Fish.—In 1909, Manitoba's fishery output represented a value of 1½ million dollars, most of this being realized from the lucrative white-fish. Wild ducks, geese, and swans haunt the lakes and rivers, while on the prairies are flocks of prairie chickens. On the hills and in the woodland moose and deer abound, and there are wolf, bear, lynx, fox, marten, beaver, and other fur-bearing animals.

Available Homesteads.—Manitoba has 1½ million acres of land available for free homesteading east of the Red River,



Farm Homes in Central Canada Showing Old and New



lands; solid lines show surveyed lands.

Central and Southern MANITOBA

SCALE,

Statute Miles, 22 = 1 Inch.

0 5 10 20 30

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Canadian Pacific

Canadian Northern

Grand Trunk Pacific

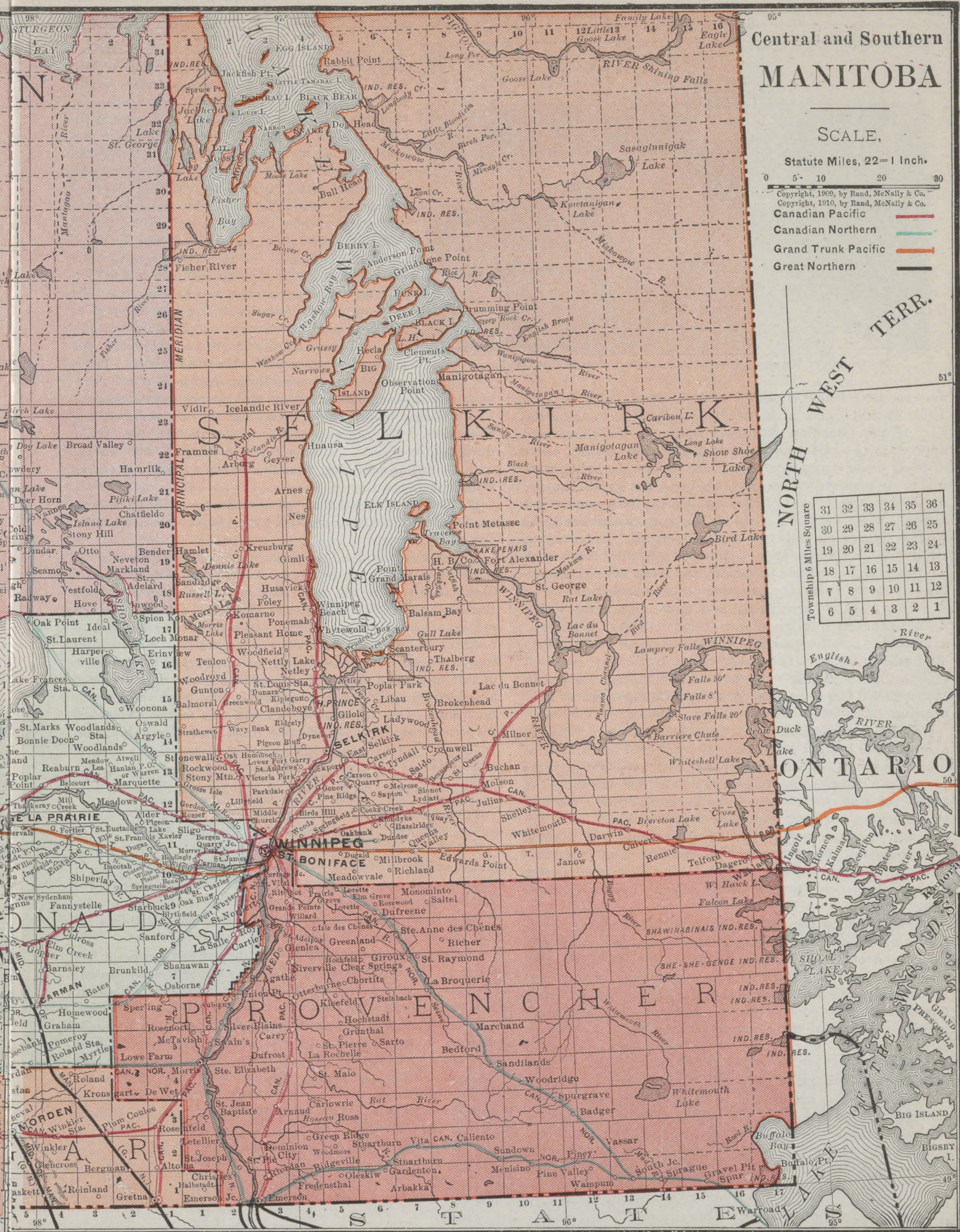
Great Northern

WEST
TERR.

NORTH

31	32	33	34	35	36
30	29	28	27	26	25
19	20	21	22	23	24
18	17	16	15	14	13
7	8	9	10	11	12
6	5	4	3	2	1

Township 6 Miles Square





The Growth of Winnipeg Mirrors the Agricultural Wealth that Lies Beyond

and between lakes Winnipeg and Manitoba, also west of Lake Manitoba and in the newly-opened districts along the line of the Canadian Northern Railway. To those who appreciate the picturesque advantage of tree growth, these districts make strong appeal. If the timber is a light scrub, it is easily removed; if, on the other hand, the forest is heavy, it richly repays the cost of clearing. Creeks, lakes, and rivers abound, while water for domestic purposes can generally be secured by sinking wells to a moderate depth. It is easy to realize that Manitoba lands as they produce their crops from year to year are steadily advancing in value; while the interest accrues regularly, the principal is also increasing.

Area, 47,188,298 acres; total area under grain crop (1909), 4,922,263 acres; total grain crop (1908), 113,056,188 bushels; average per acre for past five years—wheat 18 bushels, oats 40 bushels, barley 31 bushels; threshing outfits operated (1908), 2,287; \$2,589,780 in new farm buildings erected in 1909; 20,000,000 acres of good mixed farming or wheat land open for settlement; railway mileage (1908), 3,111 miles.

Beef Raising and Dairying.—During the winter of 1908–09, about 25,000 head of cattle were fattened, and the number of milch cows was 173,546 as compared with 110,000 five years previous. The dairy produce (butter) for 1909 was valued at \$1,400,269; the cheese output was about \$200,000—showing that dairying is a very important industry; good prices are obtained and the quality is excellent in colour and flavour. The abundant grasses are rich in the fattening properties essential to the raising of cattle and production of butter and cheese. Government dairy schools, promote these industries.

Mixed Farming General.—Grain growing has given Manitoba agricultural pre-eminence in the eyes of the world, but the leaven of mixed farming is gradually and surely permeating the minds of farmers; there is scarcely one but has his herd of cattle or his flock of sheep. His hogs are fattening for market, and poultry proves valuable as a source of revenue. Prices of these may fluctuate, but never can a farmer become over-stocked with any one or more of them.

Business-like Farming.—Nowhere on the continent, more than in Manitoba, has farming advanced to the dignity of a thoroughly business-like occupation. Here the farmer works, not merely for a living, but, rather, for a handsome profit. Instances are frequent where large areas under wheat have given a clear profit of over \$12 an acre. All the labour of ploughing, seeding, harvesting, and marketing can be hired done at \$7 50 per acre. Even allowing \$8.00, it is a poor year that will not yield a handsome margin over this.

Winnipeg.—Winnipeg is a remarkable city. In 1870, it

was a frontier trading post of the Hudson Bay Company with a total population of 215 souls. An official census taken today would find a population of 140,000. The reason for this wonderful advancement is readily found in the harvests of wheat ripening on the rich prairie lands tributary to this "Buckle of the Wheat Belt." The wide boulevarded streets, substantial bank buildings, crowded railroad depots, all tell insistently the same story of prosperity. The city owns its public parks, quarries, waterworks, street lighting systems, and asphalt plants. Its bank clearings in 1909 were \$770,642,322, as compared with 614 million in 1908, occupying the seventh place in the cities of North America. The post-office here last year paid money orders to the sum of 4 million dollars, and its customs collections the previous year totalled a similar amount. There are 115 churches and forty schools, four live daily

newspapers, with forty weekly and monthly publications. The building record for the city for the six years ending December, 1909, show that 55 million dollars were spent during that period. The factories employ 13,000 hands, with an output exceeding 25-million dollars. Railway tracks radiate from the city.

St. Boniface, the seat of the archdiocese of St. Boniface, adjoins and is partly surrounded by the business section of the city of Winnipeg.

Brandon.—Brandon, the second city in the Province, is situated at the junction of the Assiniboine with the Little Saskatchewan, on the main line of the Canadian Pacific Railway, some 130 miles west of Winnipeg. Several branch railways make in here. Grain elevators, flour-mills, and machine shops, together with the wholesale houses and fourteen branch banks, show the solid nature of the business of this city. Brandon is an educational centre with a college and high school of which a city ten times its size might well be proud. On the outskirts of the city is the Dominion Experimental Farm, a valuable institution admirably run,

James Murray, of the Brandon Experimental Farm, says:

No frost was registered until August 22, 1909, when 3 degrees were recorded, with a degree and a half the following night. Wheat on the farm yielded from 25 bushels per acre for second crop to nearly 50 bushels per acre on some summer fallow and corn land.

Portage la Prairie.—Portage la Prairie, population 7,000, enjoys splendid railway facilities. Several industries are established here. It owns a beautiful park, has a fine educational system including a collegiate institute, and supports many churches and fraternal societies. Portage Plains have been cropped for thirty consecutive years without a failure.

Selkirk is a distributing point of supplies for points on the shores of Lake Winnipeg.

Carberry and Morden are flourishing railway towns in the heart of fine wheat-growing sections. Minnedosa, Neepawa, Dauphin, Carman, Virden and Souris also are centres of notable grain-growing districts, and important railroad towns.

Scores of towns now developing afford openings for those desiring business opportunities, each with its mills and warehouses for wheat. Among these centres may be named Manitou, Birtle, Emerson, Gretna, Wawanesa, Somerset, Baldur, Deloraine, Melita, Rapid City, Hamiota, Gladstone, Killarney, Hartney, Stonewall, Boissevain, Elkhorn, Gilbert Plains, Pilot Mound, Winkler, and Plum Coulee.

GROWTH OF MANITOBA

	1891	1908	1909
Population.....	152,506	462,569	466,268
Horses.....	86,735	230,926	237,161
Milch cows.....	82,710	173,546	167,442
Other horned cattle.....	147,984	357,988	333,752
Sheep.....	35,838	29,265	29,074
Hogs.....	54,177	192,489	172,374
Cultivated farms.....			45,380

SASKATCHEWAN

Saskatchewan, the middle one of the Prairie Provinces, is a huge rectangle extending from the 49th to the 60th parallel, with an area as big as that of France, and twice the size of the British Isles. Saskatchewan has a southern base of 390 miles bordering on the United States, and its length from north to south is 760 miles. The area of districts wholly or partially under settlement is 73,171,780 acres, of which the area under crop in 1909 was 6 $\frac{3}{4}$ million acres, or 9 per cent of the whole. The greater part is susceptible of cultivation in the various branches of farming.

Saskatchewan is essentially a wheat-growing Province. Wonderful yields of oats, barley, and other small grains are reported. The most noteworthy feature of Western Canada's wheat yield for the year 1909 is that while the total harvest is 40 to 50 million bushels in excess of any previous year, this increase is almost entirely due to Saskatchewan, which Province by increased acreage and high average yield, becomes the dominating factor in Canada's wheat growth.

There are over 3,500 threshing machines. The Province has 81,300 farms under cultivation as compared with 13,000 in 1900, an increase of over 600 per cent in nine years.

River Ways.—The chief rivers are the North Saskatchewan, South Saskatchewan, Qu'Appelle, and Carrot. The North and South Saskatchewan both rise in the Rocky Mountains and each has a general easterly trend. The Red Deer flows into the South Saskatchewan about 150 miles north of the United States boundary. The South Saskatchewan runs east nearly half way across the Province, then turns north and enters the North Saskatchewan River a little east of the town of Prince Albert. The South Saskatchewan River, with the Qu'Appelle, intersects the Province from east to west, the Qu'Appelle being noted for its scenery and the excellent character of the country which it drains. The Carrot rises south of Prince Albert and runs an approximate parallel line to the North Saskatchewan into which it flows near "The Pas," a Hudson Bay Company station.

Surface and Settlement.—The first tide of homeseekers into Saskatchewan flowed along the channel provided by the Canadian Pacific Railway, and each new railroad since built has been followed close at heel by eager, earnest land-seekers. So it is that one finds today prosperous settlements on both sides of the tracks of the Canadian Northern, the Canadian Pacific, and the Grand Trunk Pacific.

Takes Third Rank.—The final returns of the field crops in Saskatchewan for 1909 as compiled by the bureau of information and statistics in the Department of Agriculture for Saskatchewan are as follows:

	Acreage.	Yield.	Av. Yield.
Wheat.....	4,085,000	90,215,000	22.1
Oats.....	2,240,000	105,465,000	47.1
Barley.....	244,000	7,833,000	32.1
Flax.....	319,100	4,448,700	13.9

(These figures differ from those supplied by the Census Branch published elsewhere, and slightly reduce the average yield per acre, but still the averages are sufficiently high to show the splendid return to the farmer.)

The total area in grain crops for 1909 was 6,898,559 acres, and the average acreage of grain crops per farm for the Province was 84.9 acres. The acreage of all crops in 1909 was 7,016,272 compared with 5,981,802 acres in 1908.

According to a Provincial Government bulletin the yield quoted above places Saskatchewan in the third rank among the provinces of the Dominion and

states of the Union as a producer of wheat and oats. The following were the comparative yields and percentages of wheat and oats in 1909:

	Bushels Wheat.	Average Per Acre.	Bushels Oats.	Average Per Acre.
Saskatchewan....	90,215,000	22.1	105,465,000	47.1
Minnesota.....	94,000,000	16.8	.....	33.0
North Dakota....	90,700,000	13.7	.....	.....
Kansas.....	87,000,000	14.1	.....	.....
Illinois.....	.....	.....	159,000,000	36.6
Iowa.....	.....	.....	116,000,000	27.0
United States....	.....	15.8	.....	30.3

Saskatchewan produced very nearly one-eighth as much wheat as did the United States, and more than one-tenth as much oats. The average price on the farm for all grades of the wheat crop was 84 cents per bushel, which means that the wheat crop was worth \$75,780,600 to the producers. The oat crop at an average price of 26 cents per bushel was worth \$27,420,000, and the total value on the farm of all grain, roots and fodder crops raised in Saskatchewan in 1909, together with that of milk and its products, was \$132,539,242 which with the additional value of live stock—\$45,882,719—makes a total of agricultural assets in the Province valued at \$178,421,961, owned by 81,303 farmers, or over \$2,100 per farmer, and grown by less than 12 per cent of the estimated arable acreage in the Province south of parallel 55. Poultry was valued at \$1,058,911.

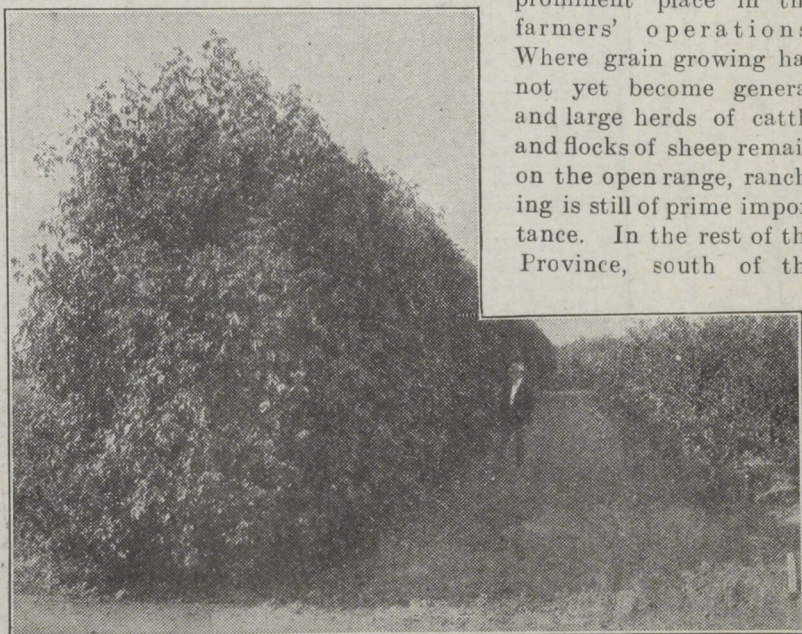
Climate.—During the nine years ending with 1909, the annual average precipitation at no time fell below fifteen inches, while in 1901 it rose to 18.98 inches. The average during the nine years—7.20 inches—has proved ample for all agricultural needs. During the term of years under consideration no mean temperature for the month of December fell below zero; the lowest mean January temperature was only 14.6° while only in three years out of nine did the monthly mean fall even as low as zero. The average of monthly mean temperatures from 1899 to 1909 was as follows:

January.....	4.6	May.....	51.4	September.....	50.5
February.....	3.1	June.....	56.0	October.....	40.5
March.....	14.5	July.....	63.4	November.....	23.8
April.....	38.5	August.....	61.2	December.....	10.1

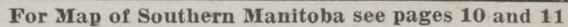
From this it will be seen that Saskatchewan has had, in nine winters, only three that might be termed extremely cold; while annual mean temperature average has been 34.8°. The summers leave little to be desired. Cyclones or violent storms are unknown, while the winter climate answers all requirements as to degrees of cold and sufficiency of snowfall for the production of the best grains.

Live Stock.—The live-stock industry in Saskatchewan was, until the last rush of settlement, the principal industry of the Province. Now, however, in all parts of the Province excepting the southwest corner, a district comprising approximately 25,000 square miles, grain growing occupies the most

prominent place in the farmers' operations. Where grain growing has not yet become general and large herds of cattle and flocks of sheep remain on the open range, ranching is still of prime importance. In the rest of the Province, south of the



Growing of Maple Hedges in Central Canada Only Takes a Few Years







Where the Groves Add Beauty to the Landscape and the Splendid Crops of Green Grain Wealth

55th parallel of latitude, grain growing is the preferred business, and live-stock industry takes a secondary place. The districts especially adapted to raising livestock are in the great "park belt" or semi-wooded area north of the Yorkton branch of the Canadian Pacific and the main line of the Canadian Northern Railway. Here the land is less easily broken up and the temptation to risk all in a wheat crop is reduced. Large numbers of cattle are raised here.

In the southwest large flocks of sheep are run on the range. Exportations from Maple Creek and adjacent stations amount to about \$100,000, and about 300,000 pounds of wool is shipped annually. In 1906 the price was about 17½ cents per pound and in 1907 about 2 cents less.

The swine industry has developed rapidly with the increase in settlement. The price of hogs last year averaged \$7.33 per hundred weight. Elevator screenings and low-grade grain furnish a cheap and satisfactory food, and grain growing will furnish a further impetus to this industry.

It will thus be seen that while "wheat is king" the Province exports considerable beef, mutton, and pork.

There has in recent years developed a great demand for farm power. Steam and gasoline engines aid the prairie farmer—but the time has not yet come for these to supersede the horse. Many carloads of work horses are imported. The average price is about \$400 per team; but sound, well-trained horses weighing 3,000 to 3,200 pounds per pair will bring from \$400 to \$500 at five or six years of age.

Dairying.—The natural conditions in certain parts of the Province are eminently suitable for mixed farming and dairying. Locally there is a splendid market for butter. Most of the creameries are under governmental supervision arranging all business transactions, with the exception of cream delivery. A reasonable estimate places the output of butter for 1909 at 250,000 pounds, valued at \$60,000. Adjacent districts to those in which creameries are now being operated, will, without doubt, follow dairying as their chief occupation; and rightly so, because of the favourable natural facilities which with intelligent application on the part of the settler makes success easily possible. The average price realized for butter for season of 1908, was 23.4 cents per pound; 1909, was 22.30 cents.

Lumbering.—North of Prince Albert, which is the centre at present of the lumber industry, and east of that city, lumbering is extensively carried on. In the northern forest the timber is spruce, both white and black, larch or tamarack, jack pine, aspen or white poplar, balsam or black poplar, and white birch. There are four lumber mills at Prince Albert.

Education.—School districts are established by the Government, but maintained and managed by the resident ratepayers of the district. The maximum size of rural districts is limited to twenty-five square miles, but the majority comprise from sixteen to twenty. A district must have four persons actually resident therein, who would be liable to assessment, and at least twelve children between the ages of five and sixteen years, inclusive. The schools are sustained by provincial aid and also by local rates.

Except in special cases where qualified teachers cannot be obtained, every teacher must hold a certificate of qualification granted by the department of education. Provision is made by which teachers holding a certain standing in other parts of Canada and Great Britain are granted valid certificates to teach.

A university supported and controlled by the Province has recently been established at Saskatoon. A department of Saskatchewan's new university will be a college of agriculture.

Facts About Saskatchewan.—Created a Province in 1905. Population, estimated, 1909, 350,000. Total land area, 242,332 square miles, or 155,092,480 acres. Total water area, 8,318 square miles. Railway mileage, 3,400 miles. Telephone mileage, local, rural and long distance, 3,500. Number of school districts, 2,100, high schools, 15. Legislative appropriation for education, 1909, \$640,000.

SOUTHEASTERN SASKATCHEWAN

One may include in Southeastern Saskatchewan that section which lies between Manitoba on the east and the third meridian on the west and extending some distance north of the main line of the Canadian Pacific Railway. It has more rainfall than that farther west and less wood than the portion lying north. In character and productiveness of soil, Southeastern Saskatchewan is a continuation of Manitoba, but contains more prairie area.

Railways.—To the incomer, the ever-present wheat elevator in this section tells its own story of soil fertility. Very few farms are more than a few hours' drive from a railway station. The Canadian Northern's Brandon-Regina branch



On Central Canada's Wild Grass where Cattle Roam the Year Round

connects with the Regina-Prince Albert branch at Regina, the capital of the Province, giving this road a northern as well as a southern outlet. Settlement along these lines is continuous, the land tributary being almost invariably good. The main line of the Canadian Pacific crosses from west to east with branches to different points, while two lines south and others to the north parallel it.

Soil Almost Inexhaustible.—The possibilities of South-eastern Saskatchewan cannot be better shown than by instancing the results of tests made at the Experimental Farm at Indian Head. A dozen distinct varieties of wheat, sown in mid April, were cut in 130 days and yielded an average of forty-three bushels to the acre. Six reasons may be given for the conditions awaiting the grower of wheat in Saskatchewan: 1. The soil is almost inexhaustible in its fertility. 2. The climate brings the wheat plant to fruition very quickly. 3. The northern latitude gives the wheat more sunshine during the period of growth than is furnished by the districts farther south. 4. Cyclones never occur. 5. There is utter absence of rust. 6. Insect foes are unknown.

SOUTHWESTERN SASKATCHEWAN

During the year 1908 the Government opened up for homesteading and pre-emption all available lands in Southwestern Saskatchewan. The demand for these is great, and there is market for the adjoining acres held by railway and land companies. North of the South Saskatchewan River extends an almost level fertile plain. This is easily reached from the Canadian Northern's Regina-Prince Albert branch and from the Moosejaw-Lacombe line of the Canadian Pacific Railway. The Canadian Northern has selected a portion of these splendid lands as their grant from the Government and holds them open for sale to settlers.

Along the "Soo," a branch of the Canadian Pacific Railway from Moosejaw to Portal (which connects St. Paul and Minneapolis with these wheat lands), the district is to a great extent occupied by settlers from the United States.

Last Mountain Lake district was opened for settlement a few years ago, and now railway lines give access to most of the district. The soil here is specially favourable for the growth of wheat and all cereals. Free homesteads are few but excellent lands can be bought at reasonable rates.

Tramping Lake district has been the Mecca for farmers of discernment the past three or four years, and they grew grain and marketed cattle even when farming a hundred miles away from the nearest railway. Their success caused a steady influx of settlers to the deep soil and rolling prairie of this section. Served now by the Canadian Northern, the Canadian Pacific, and the Grand Trunk Pacific—this district is one of Saskatchewan's most promising corners.

Between Regina and Moose Jaw the country is mostly occupied by prosperous farmers. In the neighbourhood of Moose Jaw grain raising as well as mixed farming is carried on with success. North and northwest, towards the Saskatchewan, there are large settlements of contented and

prosperous farmers from the United States as well as some from the continent of Europe. Recent surveys south and southwest have opened a tract of land available for homesteading, and the establishment of a land office at Moose Jaw makes it easy to inspect the land and secure speedy entry.

Maple Creek district is an important stock centre and shipping point for the big ranches to the west and south, some of the best sheep, cattle, and horses in Canada being raised on the succulent grass that here obtains. Here as elsewhere, the wheat grower and mixed farmer are treading on the heels of the ranchman and the cow-puncher.

West of Swift Current to the Alberta boundary herds of cattle roam and largely find for themselves. Snowfall is light and winters so mild that hardy animals graze through the whole year. The Swift Current district is thickly covered with buffalo grass, which, when its top dries out, is still green and growing at the roots, affording winter pasture. The Chinook winds from the Pacific are strongly felt as far east as Swift Current. Grain-growing is being successfully carried on back to the north and south.

What is known as the Goose Lake district has occupied the attention of a large number of homesteaders and land purchasers during the past two years. These people have gone away beyond the end of steel, and opened up a magnificent stretch of land, all the way to Calgary. Railway lines extended into this district have at once begun the hauling out of wheat, which has proved an abundant crop. Some of the towns along the new line have shown marvellous growth.

Magician's wand never produced more striking effect than did the placing of a pair of steel rails over that stretch of prairie southwest from Saskatoon, and the subsequent operation of trains. In 1908, no towns, no elevators, and wheat areas comparatively small, becoming smaller in extent as one got farther from town; in 1909, there are seven villages,

three of them incorporated, and over two dozen elevators. It was estimated there would be from $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 million bushels of 1909 wheat marketed from the district. Nearly all of the wheat went No. 1 Northern, bringing 80 cents or more a bushel. An acre of land, then, that produced twenty-five bushels of No. 1 Northern wheat quite easily gave its own value and better, as values are based. There were thousands of acres that went thirty bushels and over, and everybody made money last year. There was an observable sense of satisfaction among the farmers generally, and not one spoken to but seemed proud to tell of his yield and to speak of how well his neighbour also had done.

Railways.—The Canadian Pacific, Canadian Northern, and Grand Trunk Pacific are extended through all the settled portions, and here as in most of Central Canada, there are very few settlements that are more than ten or twenty miles from a line of railway. When the Canadian Pacific Line, extending from Weyburn—on the "Soo" Line—to Lethbridge, is completed, the settlers will have facilities for sending to the world's markets the products of a splendid territory covering an area of about 20,000 square miles.



Vegetables do Splendidly in Central Canada





CENTRAL SASKATCHEWAN

Central Saskatchewan is watered east and west by the main Saskatchewan River and by its chief branch, the North Saskatchewan, a great part of whose navigable length lies within this section. The surface generally is rolling prairie interspersed with bluffs of poplar, spruce, and pine, alternating with intruding portions of the great plain from the south. In soil and climate Central Saskatchewan is well adapted to the raising of cattle and wheat and other grains.

A great area of the best land is still open for free homesteading. The average yield of Red Fyfe wheat is thirty bushels to the acre; oats, about sixty. The pre-emptor and homesteader may add to his holdings by purchasing land adjoining from the land companies of the Canadian Northern Canadian Pacific Railway, and other corporations. These unimproved lands are obtainable at from \$12 an acre, upwards.

Spring opens in April, and the summer temperature hovers about the 60° mark. May sees the seeding completed, and by the third week of August the crops are ready to garner. Precipitation is usually ample, 75 per cent of the rainfall coming during the growing months of summer.

Railways.—A hundred miles east of Prince Albert stretches a park-like country, specially adapted to mixed farming. The Regina-Prince Albert branch of the Canadian Northern is of inestimable value to the farmers and towns along its length. A portion of the main line on its way to Edmonton crosses through the western end of this section and enters Alberta at Lloydminster. Every mile of this line is flanked by a farming country which is attracting crowds of European and American settlers. The Hudson Bay Line is projected from Etomami, and about 100 miles are completed.

A stretch of territory lying between Prince Albert and Battleford, on the line of the Canadian Northern Railway, connecting these two towns is now attracting a great deal of attention. The soil is very productive, is almost all clean level prairie. Splendid yields of wheat and oats are reported. As feeding ground for cattle there is nothing better.

NORTHERN SASKATCHEWAN

Northern Saskatchewan has not yet been opened to any extent for settlement. There are approximately 80 million acres beyond the railway at Prince Albert, a heritage which time, zeal, and railway enterprise will eventually make accessible to the world. The furs, forest wealth, and fisheries are recognized as a national asset, but thousands of acres of fertile land lie beyond the existing lines of railway which await future development. Northern Saskatchewan has natural resources sufficient to maintain a population equal to that of any European country in corresponding latitude.

Summing Up.—In forming an estimate of the future of Saskatchewan, it is well to remember that this Province lies in the same latitude as the British Isles. Denmark, Belgium, and the greater part of Germany are as far north as Regina is Edinburgh is nearer the top of the map than is any one of the settled parts of Saskatchewan. Christiania and St. Petersburg are on the 60th parallel of latitude, which is the northern boundary of this Province.

The elevation (1,500 to 2,000 feet) insures a clear and dry atmosphere, and the records tell of no devastation by flood, earthquake, or cyclone. The summer temperature rises often to the 100 mark, but the days are tempered by a never-failing breeze, and the nights are cool and pleasant.

INFORMATION FOR SETTLERS

Newly-arrived immigrants will receive at any Dominion land office in Saskatchewan information as to the lands that are open for entry, and from the officer in charge, free of expense, advice and assistance.

Speaking generally, the principal homestead tract in Saskatchewan is west of the Canadian Pacific Railway lines from North Portal to Outlook, and south of township 30. Between the railway and the international boundary lie several million acres of unoccupied land, and last year homesteading took place there on a large scale. Mortlach, Herbert, and Swift Current are points from which prospective homesteaders make excursions into the south country.

A great inducement to settlers to locate in the district west of Moose Jaw is the fact that an additional 160 acres of land can be obtained by each homesteader as a purchased homestead or as a pre-emption. The year 1909 saw the construction of a line of railway west from Weyburn on the Soo Line, and ultimate connection will be made with Lethbridge in Southern Alberta. North of the main line of the Canadian Northern and east of Humboldt is a considerable tract but partly settled; north and west of Prince Albert and north of Battleford, is a great area of unoccupied land.

Another field for homesteading is along the route of the Canadian Northern branch line from Saskatoon in a south-westerly direction towards Calgary.

Cities, Towns, and Villages.—When the census was taken in 1906 it was found that 81 per cent of the people lived in rural municipalities. There are now four cities, with fifty incorporated towns and 100 incorporated villages.

Regina, the capital, is situated on the main line of the Canadian Pacific Railway, 360 miles west of Winnipeg. Regina is also a terminus of the Canadian Northern and of the Arcola line of the Canadian Pacific. The city lies in the heart of a splendid agricultural district, and is a wholesale centre for agricultural machinery. It is noted for its substantial public buildings and paved streets, is well supplied with hotel accommodation and boasts a dozen banks. It has a collegiate institute and provincial normal school. The city is the headquarters of the Royal Northwest Mounted Police, and also of the judiciary of Saskatchewan.

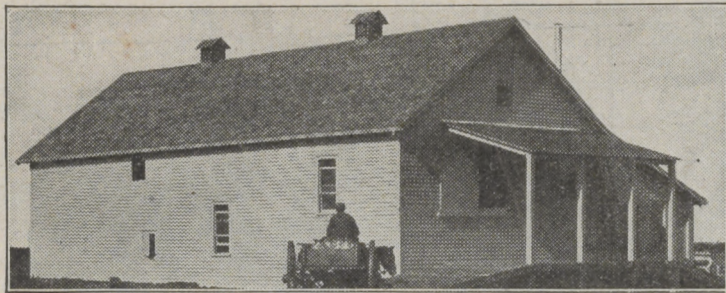
Moose Jaw, forty miles west of Regina, is a divisional point, and the terminus of the Soo Line and of the line under construction from Moose Jaw to Lacombe via Outlook. It is noted for its schools and churches; it has a flour mill of 1,000-barrel capacity and extensive stock yards. The Dominion Land Office of Moose Jaw has dominion over a territory of 20 million acres. Here, in 1908 and 1909, occurred a most remarkable rush for free lands probably half of the new settlers coming from the United States. Population, 11,000.

Saskatoon, the seat of the University of Saskatchewan, is a growing city beautifully situated on the south branch of the Saskatchewan. It is well served by railways, being located on the Canadian Northern's Regina-Prince Albert line and on the route of the Canadian Pacific line from Winnipeg to Edmonton. Grand Trunk Pacific trains will run into Saskatoon, and connection is made with Canadian Northern main-line trains at Warman. Population, about 12,000.

Prince Albert is the northern terminus of the Canadian Northern, and has a delightful situation on the north branch of the Saskatchewan. This city is the centre of the lumbering industry of the Province, and boasts four big sawmills. It is well supplied with banks, churches, schools, and hotels.

Indian Head, the largest incorporated town in Saskatchewan, has more elevators than any other town in the Province. For some time it enjoyed the distinction of being the largest initial wheat-shipping point in the world. The Government has a well-equipped experimental farm there.

Moosomin, 220 miles west of Winnipeg on the main line of the Canadian Pacific Railway, is a flourishing town surrounded by a rolling prairie country particularly adapted to mixed farming. It has a population of 1,500, good churches, schools, banks, grain elevators, and waterworks.



A Central Canada Creamery

Yorkton, 280 miles northwest of Winnipeg, on the Canadian Pacific Railway, has within the last five years doubled its population. Yorkton ships annually over 2 million bushels of grain and is a very up-to-date town of over 2,000 inhabitants, with creditable municipal buildings, eight wheat elevators, waterworks, sewerage system, flour-mill, saw-mill, cement sidewalks, telephone, and a municipal gas-plant.

Wolseley, 300 miles west of Winnipeg, is the western terminus of the Wolseley-Reston branch of the Canadian Pacific Railway. Swift Current, 112 miles west of Moose Jaw, is a divisional point of the Canadian Pacific Railway and a busy railway town. Maple Creek, for many years the centre of a ranching section, has a population of 1,500, and the country around is rapidly filling up with settlers. Estevan is noted for its coal mines and enjoys direct rail connection with Winnipeg. Weyburn is a prosperous town on the Soo Line of the Canadian Pacific Railway between Moose Jaw and North Portal. Weyburn is connected by railway with Stoughton, thus furnishing a direct route to the east. Rosthern, on the Regina-Prince Albert branch of the Canadian Northern is in the centre of a good agricultural district.

Battleford and North Battleford, on the Saskatchewan, 150 miles west of Prince Albert, are important points, as the centres of prosperous communities. Qu'Appelle and Arcola are enterprising towns. Among the largest incorporated villages in Saskatchewan are Broadview, a divisional point on the Canadian Pacific Railway main line; Grenfell, also on the main line; Duck Lake, on the Regina-Prince Albert branch; Alameda, Balgonie, Lemberg, Lloydminster, Melfort, Rouleau, and Sintaluta. Portal is the point where the Soo Line enters Saskatchewan. Yellow Grass, Milestone, and Drinkwater are newer towns on the Soo Line, settled within the past eight years by progressive farmers from the States.

Important and growing towns on the Grand Trunk Pacific are Melville, Watrous, and Scott.

Speaks from Experience, not from Prophecy.—N. E. Baumuk, a former resident of Indiana, previously spoken of in these pages, in writing to the Canadian Government Agent at Indianapolis for the sixth year, says:

In my sixth letter to you I write speaking from experience and not from prophecy; I do not have to speak from hearsay, but about facts, which have come under my own notice.

During the six winters here—three were very fine, two rather stormy and one a fair average. People do not now ask whether they can live here during the winter, as the small "shacks" they see dotted over the prairie, where the homesteaders live until they are able to put up houses, convince them thoroughly that our winters are not severe. We now have both local and long distance phones in operation, so that I can now talk with my farmer friends for sixty miles and also call up Winnipeg, and find out what produce is worth. Our local Government has made it possible for each farmer to have a phone in his own home, at a very small cost.

This year I raised over 15,000 bushels of grain. Last week I purchased two more sections of land, which next summer I will break up and get ready for crop the following year, so in two years from this date, I expect to raise 50,000 bushels of grain. We have good schools, churches, and in fact everything we want; we are very happy and contented.

Wheat Growing as a Business Venture.—From the Pheasant Hills, Philip N. Taft writes thus discriminately of the opportunities presented in Central Canada:

The man with two or three thousand dollars in cash can do far better in Central Canada than anywhere in the East. Many make 50 per cent each year on their investment. Wheat is the principal product and the profits are enormous. It costs only 34 cents a bushel to plant, raise and market grain, while from 70 to 90 cents per bushel is received at the nearest railroad. (I obtained the above figures from some of the systematic producers. I understand that the Government sets the cost of raising and marketing at a somewhat lower figure.) A man with a little capital can soon become independent if willing to put up with some hardships and does not object to good, hard, healthful work. Practically all of the homesteads were taken here some years ago, but land can be bought at from \$10 to \$25 per acre, according to the distance from the railroad and the amount of clearing that will have to be done before planting. Most of the people in Southern Saskatchewan are Americans with American energy and backed by American money. There are, also, many Canadians of English descent. They are very cordial and show me every kindness.

Six Years in Saskatchewan Better than 25 in Iowa.—After paying debts and accumulating more than a section of land in Southern Saskatchewan, Ira Sutton has no desire to return to harder conditions in Iowa. He writes:

We came from Iowa in 1903, bought half a section of railway land and took a homestead. Land that was \$3.50 to \$5 per acre then is now selling at \$25 and I think is better buying now, as we know it will grow good crops every year if farmed well. In the six years we have taken off, we only had one crop slightly frosted and we have had good crops every year. The lightest crop of wheat was in 1908, which averaged us \$14.40 per acre. When we got what implements we required at the end of the first year we were \$1,400 in debt, besides what we owed on our land. We paid that out and now have 11 head of horses, 30 head of cattle and 65 hogs. We bought 240 acres more land this summer, paying \$4,000 for same, and have made more money here than we could have made in Iowa in 25 years with the same capital. We have had no sickness at all. It is cold at times during winter, but a dry atmosphere and we don't notice it any more than in Iowa. With better markets and railway facilities it is easier to get a start than when we came.

Quick Development Work near Moosejaw.—From the district between Moosejaw and Swift Current, H. H. Perry sends this graphic account of the rapid development noted in the past three years:

When I arrived in 1907, there was no place to get a meal or a night's lodging. The section house was the only building, but two or three shabby dwelling houses and a little shack. However, there were about 80 carloads of settlers [unloaded, besides hundreds of settlers that came in without effects. You could not see one furrow of broken ground in 1907. Some broke and sowed after I came in the spring and I never saw as good oats on spring breaking. I owned a good farm in the banner county of New York, but I would not go back and exchange for it. A man can make more money here in ten years than in forty in New York State farming.

No Trouble with Customs Inspection.—I. F. Spears, in transferring his effects to Central Saskatchewan, struck with the consideration shown by Government officials, says:

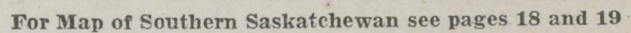
We had no trouble in crossing the border. As we were not at Winnipeg to pass inspection, our car was sent on to its destination, along with papers for me to sign, the Canadian officials being all kind and obliging. This is a fine country, as good a soil as there is in the world, and a climate I prefer to Michigan. We expect soon to ship grain and cattle by the Hudson Bay.

Wants Others to Share his Prosperity.—James E. Hewitt, who recently removed from Illinois to Saskatchewan, is one of the enthusiastic settlers who wish straightway to gather their former neighbours about them. He says:

We are so well pleased with the soil, climate, products and rapid progress of this new country, that we are going to write some letters to the county papers in Illinois, and try to induce other people in the States to come here. There is a chance here for the poor man, not known in Illinois. It is the finest wheat, oat, vegetable and stock country in the world.



Dairying and Cattle Raising are Profitable Industries in Central Canada





Sees Money in Stock Raising.—W. J. Henderson, who was sufficiently courageous to homestead a farm when past sixty years, is well satisfied with his venture. He writes:

I arrived in Regina the end of April, and was lucky in getting a homestead within six miles of three railroad stations with elevators at each, and on the line of a new railway now building. There are churches, schools, and post-offices all around me, and no land could be better. I have neighbours who have been raising wheat, barley and oats for the past 20 years, and still getting from 20 to 30 bushels of wheat per acre, and 40 to 60 bushels of oats. There is sufficient timber to last for 50 years to make fence posts, build barns and for fuel. Good water 20 to 50 feet deep; my well is 45 feet. My homestead is within a few miles of a lake, 90 miles long and three miles wide, abounding in all kinds of fish. It was the first week in May when I got my tent pitched, but I got 15 acres broken and seeded. My wheat yielded about 20 bushels per acre, for which I got 76 cents; others got 80 cents; oats threshed 35 bushels per acre, for which I got 35 cents. You see I was three weeks late getting them in, still I was satisfied. There is more money made in stock, as prices are high and it costs next to nothing to raise them, as horses live the year round out on the grass. Work horses turned out for the winter come in fresh and fat in the spring. Cattle live out seven or eight months. My neighbours sold steers at \$40 each, and any kind of horse that can plough, from \$150, up. I saw two three-year-old colts sold at auction for \$400.

Illinois Colony is Prospering.—C. W. Willoughby writes from Southern Saskatchewan:

There are six of us here from Illinois, four families on this section. The country is all right. Crops have been good for the two years I have been here and the Illinois folks as well as others are prospering. It is a very healthy country; myself and family never enjoyed better health. We had a fine fall and winter up to Christmas, as fine as I ever saw

Likes Canada Best of All.—Nick Thille, a settler in Southern Saskatchewan, has had a varied farming experience in Germany and North America. For mixed farming he prefers Saskatchewan to any other country:

I came to America in 1873 from German Lorraine. I was in Iowa five years, in Nebraska 22 years, in New Mexico two years and in California one year. After five years in Saskatchewan I can say that I like Canada the best of all for mixed farming. We have very good land, no stone, and raise very good crops. Our cattle run outside all winter and are in good condition in the spring. We have plenty of wood to burn, to build houses and stables and to make fences. We have good water; our wells are from 15 to 30 feet deep. Prices of land are from \$15 to \$20 per acre.

Improved in Health; Laying by Money.—Charles H. Barker writes from the Saskatoon district of Southern Saskatchewan:

Since I came here three years ago, with \$15 left after paying a week's board, I have got together horses and cattle, a lot in town worth \$800 and have homesteaded a quarter section of land. I have new implements, some Holstein cows, horses, poultry, and sheep. That is not so bad for a starter. My health is much better here than it was in Detroit. I am hearty and strong and the climate here is delightful. We all like it and my sons and I intend to remain on our homesteads.

Cattle Grazing Until January.—Charles M. Gertz, writing from the Battleford district of Saskatchewan, shows how thrifty farmers are prospering in that section:

So far, up to January 11, we have had a very pleasant winter, though during the past week the weather set in cold. So, as we have everything snug and comfortable, we simply took a vacation for a few days and enjoyed catching up with the magazines and papers, also taking time to get better acquainted with the colts and other young stock. Previous to the past week our stock were out grazing every day. They are now doing nicely at a straw stack. The wheat in our district was of good quality, though the yield was not quite up to the usual average. It ran about 20 bushels per acre. The outfit that thrashed for us thrashed 60,000 bushels of grain and another outfit thrashed 70,000 bushels, while there were two other outfits that I presume thrashed as much if not more, all in the Cut-Knife district, a district that hardly had a sod turned four years ago. This is but a small indication of the rapid progress that is going forward in this great Saskatchewan Valley. Homesteads here are practically all taken. We have still unlimited confidence in our future prospects, and enjoy the life on the farm.

Best Move I Ever Made.—From the Saskatoon district of Southern Saskatchewan, Albert Nelson writes:

I left Oregon in 1904, located in the Goose Lake country and have been here ever since. We have here a soil, heavy and hard to break, but particularly well adapted for the retention of moisture and production of the bright No. 1 hard wheat, and great crops of oats, barley, flax, and potatoes. It is a great pleasure to own a prairie farm free from hills, stumps and stones. On account of the rapid upbuilding of the country we have found a good market at our doors. My oats ran 60 bushels to the acre, weighing 44 lbs. to the bushel. Wheat yielded from 20 to 30 bushels per acre. I am glad I came here. It was the best move I ever made.

Five Years, and a Competency.—Charles Murton, who went into Southern Saskatchewan in 1904 with modest capital, writes thus of his success:

I had to work out for nearly two years—this also in order to secure more experience in this country's farming. In the spring of 1906, I took up a homestead about twenty miles north of Regina. This land, although partly covered with bush, which, if necessary, can be easily cleared, is a good black loam of varied depths. In the same year I bought a half-section of land, about one mile from my homestead, for \$12 per acre. Besides having good buildings on my land, I own six horses and all the necessary machinery.

This year, from 60 acres, I threshed 1,800 bushels of wheat. Eighteen acres oats went 35 bushels to the acre, although raised on spring breaking. Western Canada is the land where a person can make his fortune, if willing to work and turn his hands to anything. There are no homesteads available in my district, but first-class land can be bought at low prices.

Father and Five Sons Together.—Jacob Zellers and his five boys have started a family colony on about 2,000 acres

of homesteads and pre-emptions in Southern Saskatchewan. Mr. Zellers writes with confidence of the outlook.

With my wife and five sons I landed in the Swift Current district, near the Saskatchewan River, April, 15, 1907. We took homesteads and a few weeks ago all took pre-emptions, giving us about 2,000 acres of fine prairie land. Soil and climate is especially adapted for wheat, oats, and flax, potatoes, onions, and garden vegetables. The first summer, on an old Government fire guard, we raised about 80 bushels of as fine potatoes as

we ever saw in Ohio. We now have 400 acres broken for crop.

Wheat, 35 Bushels; Potatoes, 300.—Charles D. Linkhorn writes from Southern Saskatchewan:

My claim is about forty miles from town now but do not expect to be more than five this time next year, as they are building a railroad that will go through here. The people are coming in here like bees in a hive. A year ago there were no houses within twenty miles; now there are houses in all directions. They raise wheat here 30 and 35 bushels to the acre. Potatoes run as high as 300 bushels per acre.

Magic Growth of a New Town.—F. O. Grunerud, writing from his ranch in Southern Saskatchewan, sketches the quick building of a typical wheat town:

I came here in 1904 and took up a homestead for myself and boys. We have not farmed very extensively as we have been too far from the railway, but now we have a line only 6 or 8 miles away. The first lots in Outlook were sold August 26th, when the railway sold \$66,000 worth. The first load of lumber was hauled on the ground while the sale was going on. The road was not completed until November 15th and all the materials had to be hauled 35 miles. Now we have four grain elevators, two large coal sheds, seven lumber yards, three large livery barns, one three-story hotel, four restaurants, two hardware stores, four general stores, four implement warehouses, three meat markets, three barber shops, confectionery store, blacksmith shop, drug store, three doctors, two harness shops and three banks. We have under cultivation 1,100 acres, which we will sow to wheat and oats next spring, (1909). Altogether we have 2,860 acres in one township, and as fine land as I ever saw. We have very fine weather—no snow—no storms yet (January 2) and not cold. Lands here sell from \$12 to \$20 per acre, but are going fast, now that we have the railroads.

GROWTH OF SASKATCHEWAN					Total Value
	1901	1906	1908	1909	1909
Population.....	91,279	263,713	335,721	341,521	.....
Horses	83,461	240,566	343,863	429,766	\$60,168,640
Milch Cows.....	56,440	112,618	179,722	234,458	8,637,946
Other Horned Cattle	160,613	360,236	565,315	594,632	11,892,630
Sheep	73,097	121,290	144,370	152,601	839,905
Swine.....	27,753	123,916	426,579	352,385	1,938,117
Cultivated farms in Saskatchewan	.....	.....	.....	81,300	.....



Sheep is One of The Important Industries on the Prairies of Central Canada

ALBERTA

Alberta, the most westerly of the three Prairie Provinces, lies between British Columbia on the west and Saskatchewan on the east. Its southern border touches the United States, and its northern boundary is the District of Mackenzie. Its eastern boundary is the sixth principal meridian, and its western the summit of the Rocky Mountains. Twice the size of Great Britain and Ireland, and much larger than either France or Germany, the Province is 750 miles long; maximum width 400 miles; area 162 million acres; population 300,000, though 50 million could be easily located.

Rivers.—The four chief rivers all rise in the Rockies and have a general easterly course—the South Saskatchewan, the North Saskatchewan, the Athabaska, and the Peace.

The North and South Saskatchewan rivers, as previously mentioned, after flowing through Alberta, join in the Province of Saskatchewan to form the Saskatchewan River proper. The Athabaska and the Peace find their outlet in Lake Athabaska. Alberta has many lakes, chiefly in its northern part, ranging in size from Lake Athabaska, 120 miles long, and Lesser Slave, sixty miles long, to bodies of water only a few acres in extent. The total lake area gives an aggregate of 1½ million acres. The four main rivers, taken in conjunction with their tributaries and the magnificent lakes, are Nature's provision for watering this Province.

Railways.—The Canadian Pacific Railway has two branches from Calgary—one north to Strathcona, the other south to Macleod. Two branches running eastward diverge at Lacombe and Wetsaskiwin. Another branch leaves the Canadian Pacific Railway main line at Medicine Hat, passes through Lethbridge and Macleod and crosses the mountains by the Crow's Nest Pass. A southern line of the Canadian will connect Lethbridge Pacific with Weyburn and when completed will open up a large area of splendid agricultural land.

The Canadian Northern enters Alberta from the east at Lloydminster and crosses the Saskatchewan River at Fort Saskatchewan on its way to the capital, Edmonton. From Edmonton this pioneer road has lines projected north and west. A recent charter has been granted for a line to extend from Edmonton to Athabaska Landing. Down through the Yellowhead Pass the steel spine will find its way to the Pacific, giving a salt-water outlet on the west.

The Grand Trunk Pacific trans-continental system serves the territory lying between the Canadian Northern and the Canadian Pacific Railway and will have branches.

From Lethbridge the Alberta Railway & Irrigation Company's line runs south to the international boundary, and from Stirling, a branch reaches Cardston.

There are settlements all along the various lines, and adjoining the available homesteads are farm lands open to

purchase from the railways, land companies, and private owners at reasonable prices and on easy terms.

Climate.—The climate is adapted to successful mixed farming and the growing of grain, the heaviest rains coming in midsummer while scarcely no downfall interferes with seeding operations in the spring. The clear weather of the autumn months generally permits the farmer to stook his grain and let it stand for weeks, thrashing it from the stook.

Soil and Products.—Alberta has a wealth and diversity of natural products. A great proportion of the land is undulating prairie, well watered, and covered with a deep, black loam, in many places four and five feet in thickness, whose fertility and depth give it a growing power practically inexhaustible. Allowing that one-half of the surface of the Province is taken up with lake, timberlands, and second-quality soil, a conservative estimate gives 80 million acres of first-class wheat land in Alberta. This would allow a 160-acre farm each to half a million farmers, making possible for the future an agricultural population of 2½ million souls.

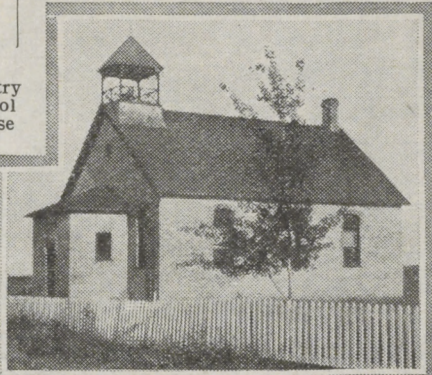
It is to the problems of agricultural education and railway extension that Alberta lawmakers are first addressing themselves. The formation of agricultural societies is encouraged, the dissemination of exact scientific knowledge is carried on by means of farmers' institutes, stock-judging schools, seed fairs, and travelling dairies. The raising of pure-bred stock is assisted by government grants.

Educational Facilities.—A system of free public schools has been established. The organization of districts is optional with the settlers, the Government liberally supporting all public schools. In districts where there is no school the tax is never more than from \$4 to \$10 per quarter-section, and where a school has been established, the taxes for such purposes range from \$6 to \$10, and by law are limited to \$16. The Dominion Government, devoted to the development of Central Canada, bears part of the expense of the Provincial Government. The University of Alberta will afford every opportunity for higher education, while there are preparatory schools at Calgary, Lethbridge, and other towns.

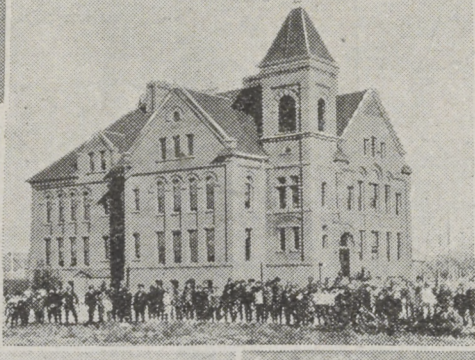
Poultry Raising.—In a country where the winter price of fresh eggs ranges from 40 to 60 cents a dozen, and where the summer price rarely falls below 25 cents, developments along this profitable line of mixed farming cannot be long delayed.

Dairying.—The dairy industry is destined to assume considerable proportions in Alberta. In the creameries operated by the Government for the farmers, over 3 million pounds of butter were produced in 1908, which, sold at an average of 25.43 cents per pound, gives an estimated value of \$776,871. In 1909, they produced 2½ million pounds of butter,

Country
School
House

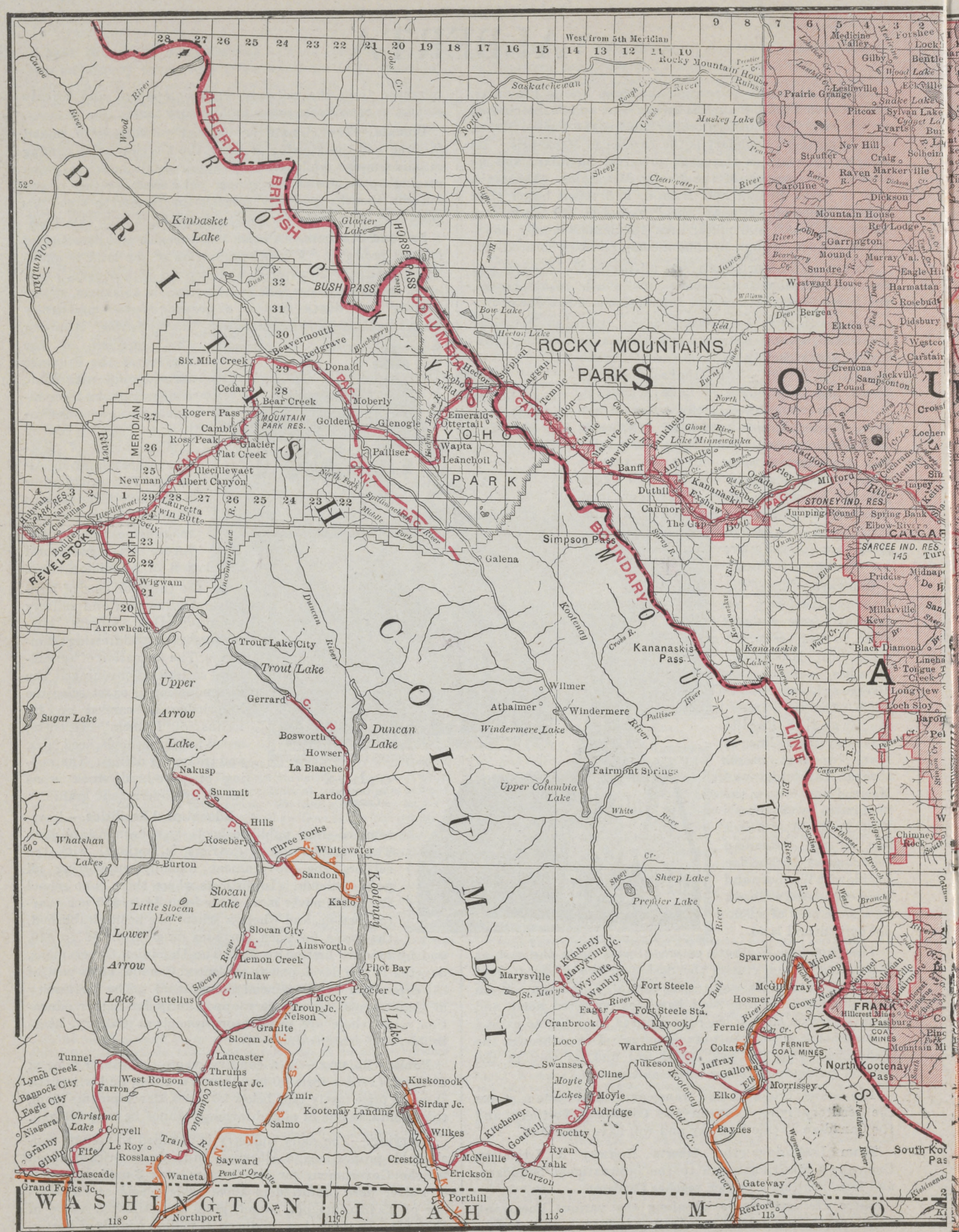


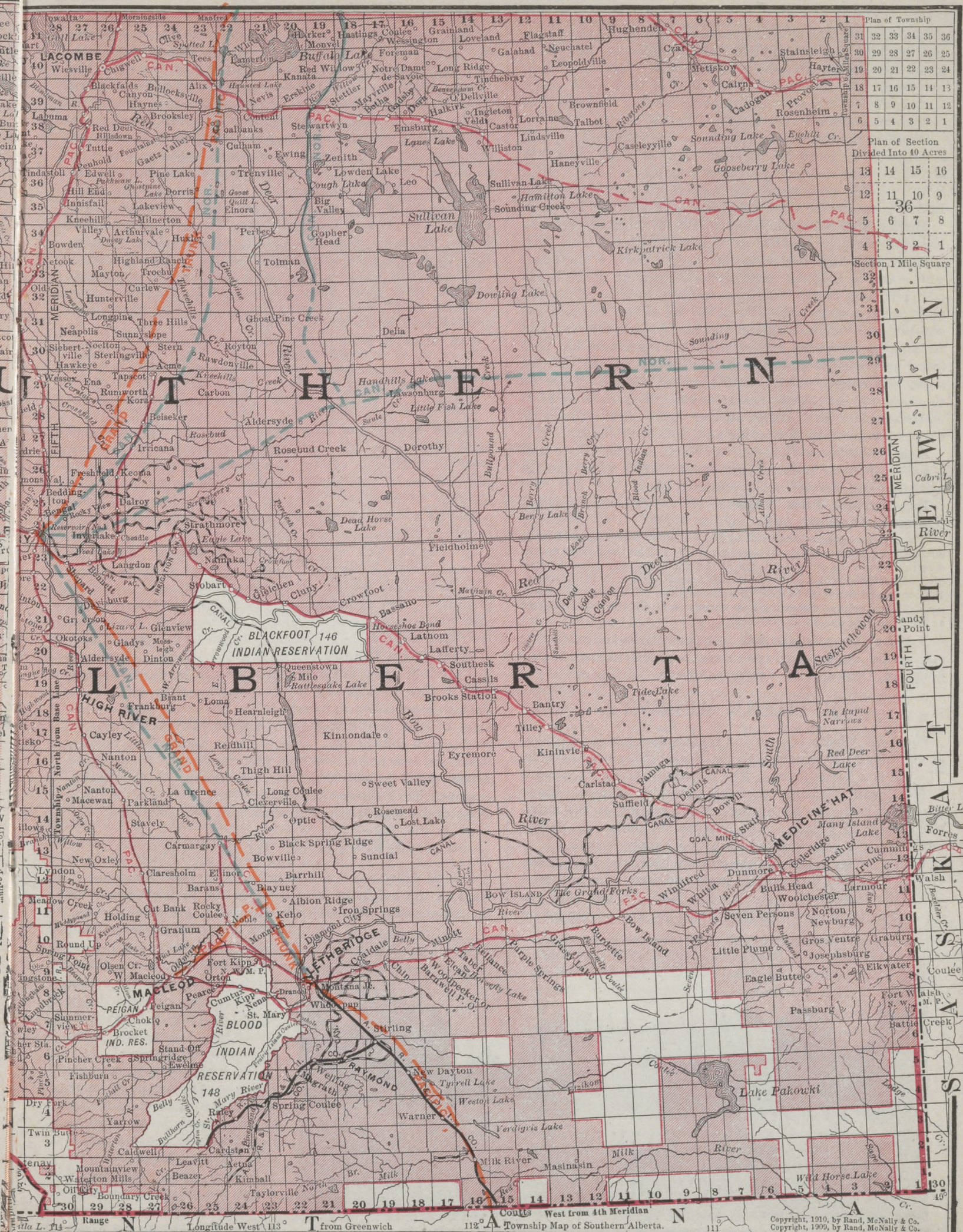
Town
School
House



City Church
in Central
Canada







valued at \$600,000, or 23.09 cents per pound. Butter from private dairies gave \$275,000; cheese factories, \$28,000, a grand total of dairy products of \$903,000. Ideal conditions prevail for the dairy herd—abundance of feed, good water, and healthful climate. In sparsely settled districts the Government sends a travelling instructive dairy.

Handling the Grain.—In 1905, there were 43 elevators, with a capacity of 1,715,000 bushels; in 1909 there were 247 elevators, with a capacity of over 8 million bushels. Such is the history of progress throughout all Central Canada. In 1909, there were 1,100 threshing outfits in the Province.

Forests and Minerals.—The forests of Northern Alberta hold a potential wealth in building material and fuel. Broadly speaking, the whole of the Province is underlaid with seams of coal, the veins often outcropping in the banks of rivers and creeks. This generous provision of Nature guarantees a plentitude of fuel for all time. Natural gas is found at Medicine Hat on the South Saskatchewan and at different points on the Athabaska. Petroleum has been found in quantities and of wonderful purity in the extreme north and extreme south. Gold has been mined for years on the bars of the North Saskatchewan. Extensive beds of marl suitable for cement-making have been found in different parts, with sandstone and beds of brick-clay.

Fish.—The Great Lakes of the North furnish yearly half a million pounds of incomparable white fish, while the fur wealth of the North is an appreciated asset.

Experimental Farm Reports.—G. H. Hutton, superintendent at Lacombe, Alta., reports:

The yields were greatly reduced by the hail storm which passed here on August 1st, while the quality of the grain is only fair, as the hail resulted in a certain proportion of the heads not reaching full maturity. Spring wheat yielded, however, as high as 42 bushels, 58½ pounds per acre; oats, 59 bushels, 19 pounds, and barley 43 bushels, 36 pounds, per acre. Outside the narrow strip of country over which the hail storm passed the yields are reported as heavy and the quality as excellent.

The Province naturally falls into three divisions, exhibiting marked distinctions in climatic and topographical conditions—Southern, Central, and Northern Alberta.

SOUTHERN ALBERTA

Southern Alberta is open and rolling, and devoid of timber except along the streams and the Rocky Mountain foot-hills. The soil is a fertile loam. The climate of Southern Alberta is ideal, with pleasing summers and mild winters. Stock pasture in the open air during winter, grazing on the nutritive sun-dried grasses. The absence of timber in Southern Alberta is compensated for by the supply of coal.

Winter wheat is pushing the cowboy back, the range being rapidly converted into fields of grain and areas of sugar beets. With the introduction of "Alberta Red," a new era was ushered in for winter wheat, and now the ground cannot be

broken fast enough. Sown on new-breaking or summer-fallowed land from the middle of July to the end of September, winter wheat is ready for the reaper from the 1st to the 15th of August. Climate and soil combine to make Southern Alberta the ideal district for the growth of this cereal.

The total acreage of winter wheat for the Province in 1908 was 101,000, the average yield being thirty bushels an acre, and by far the greater portion of this was grown in Southern Alberta. The total harvest of Alberta's winter wheat for 1909 is approximately 2 million bushels, with an average of 25 bushels to the acre. Around Lethbridge, Taber, Grassy Lake, Cardston, Spring Coulee, Pincher Creek, Macleod, Stavely, Leavitt, Claresholm, Nanton, High River, Okotoks, and Calgary, winter wheat is grown.

Alberta Red wheat is now being shipped back to Kansas for seed, from which State the famed "Turkey Red," now "Alberta Red," was originally imported. This wheat is in great demand on account of its milling qualities.

The following table shows comparative yields:

	1903	1904	1905	1906	1907	1908
Alberta	23.9	18.3	21.4	20.8	20.7	29.7
Washington	20.3	22.2	24.6	20.8	29.5	24.5
Oregon	18.2	19.0	18.6	20.0	25.5	23.2
California	11.2	10.8	9.3	17.1	15.0	14.6
United States	12.9	12.5	14.5	15.5	14.6	14.4

Water Supply and Irrigation.—Water for domestic and farm purposes is easily obtained at reasonable depths, and with an intelligent system of cultivation, aimed to make the best use of the rainfall, no fear need be entertained of shortage of moisture. In order to make sure that there would be no danger from this source, however, a number of irrigation ditches have been constructed.

In climate and soil, Southern Alberta for sugar-beet growing compares favorably with Germany and the world. The beet-sugar factory at Raymond produced 5 million pounds in 1906, as against 800,000 pounds in 1903, the first year of operation. There were 2,400 acres of sugar-beets cultivated in 1909; the estimated yield was eight tons per acre.

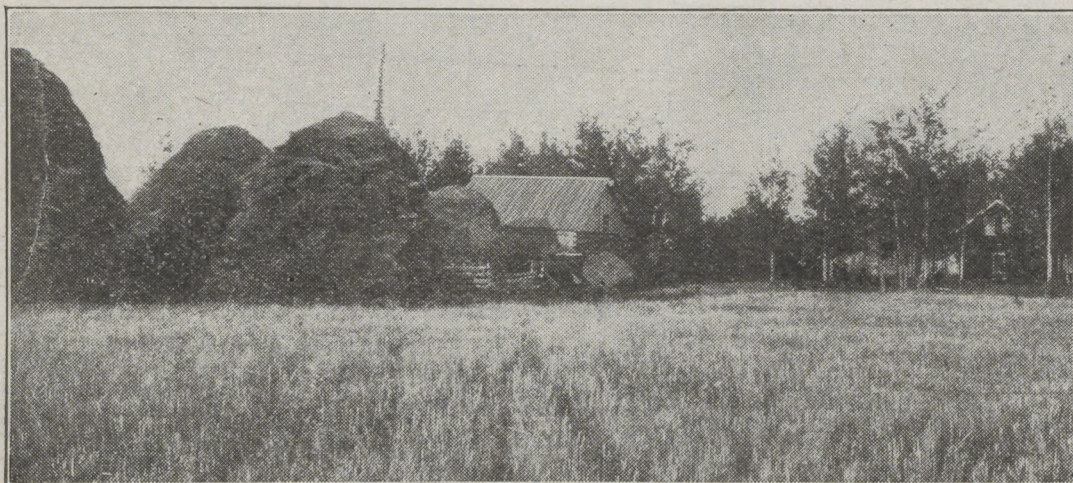
Great Horse Country.—Kentucky horsemen have during the past few years acquired large areas in Southern Alberta with a view to engaging in the breeding of racers. Negotiations were under way early in the year to acquire a large tract of land in the vicinity of Calgary for the purpose of raising high-class horses. One of these Kentuckians became interested when he saw the performances of some of the Alberta-bred horses that were doing the United States circuits. They showed remarkable lung development, as a cause of the high latitude in which they had been bred.

CENTRAL ALBERTA

Central Alberta extends from the Red Deer River northward to the height of land between the Saskatchewan and the Athabaska. Hill and vale, clothed in grass and flowers, and dotted with spruce and aspen, mark this as the ideal land for the homes of a cultured people. Its great wealth is its dower of deep black humus varying in depth from ten inches to three feet which overlies a warm subsoil.

The long hours of sunshine and the comparatively mild winters lasting from December to mid March have given to this Province the distinctive title—"Sunny Alberta."

Winter wheat and spring wheat are raised successfully in Central Alberta. Official reports give the spring wheat



A United States Farmer Selected This Spot as His Farm Home His Grain Stacks Show Prosperity

acreage for 1909 for the whole Province as 304,000 as compared with 170,000 in 1908. By far the greater portion of this was in Central Alberta. The area of oats under crop here in 1909 was 820,000 acres as compared with 500,000 in 1908; yields of up to 100 bushels to the acre being recorded. Up to sixty bushels is the farmer's justified expectation, and Alberta already advocates a standard grade of oats calling for forty-two pounds to the bushel, as against the legal weight of thirty-two pounds in the Republic to the south.

Barley is a successful crop, over thirty-two bushels to the acre being the average of 1909. Flax and native hay are standard crops.

Central Alberta's water supply is ample. None of the miasma of malaria exudes from this soil, and so ague and rheumatism are unknown. No country in the world shows healthier or more attractive children than Alberta.

West and north of Edmonton, a territory being made accessible by the Grand Trunk Pacific and the Canadian Northern, there is an immense stretch of splendid country, in which there are available a large number of homesteads. Wheat and oats are certain crops. Wonderful yields of the latter are reported. The rainfall is certain and sure. Mixed farming can be carried on most successfully. The wild grasses and the pea vine are there in such profusion that there is always an ample supply of feed, while water is convenient, plentiful and easy to secure. The Stony Plain and Morinville districts are rapidly coming into prominence. On into the foothills and the mountains are splendid stretches of prairie land, through which the Grand Trunk Pacific is now constructed. Settlement is attracted on account of the fertility of the soil and the mild climate.

Game is plentiful and varied. Ducks, prairie chicken, swans, geese, cranes, waveys, partridge, snipe, and plover afford excellent sport to the gunshot. Moose are obtainable in the north, with cariboo and red and black-tailed deer. Wolves, foxes, bears, with the badger, muskrat, marten, mink, otter, ermine, and wolverine furnish a fur supply which runs well up into the millions in money value each winter.

NORTHERN ALBERTA

Far north of the end of steel extends 75 per cent of this rich Province, a heritage as yet unexploited. When the railways push their way into the Athabaska and the Peace, it will be realized that Alberta owns an Empire north of the Saskatchewan. This district, so little considered now in an economic way, has been set apart by Nature to support millions of agrarian people when the plains far to the south are filled up. The fact that the prize wheat exhibited in the Centennial Exhibition in 1876 was grown at Fort Chipewyan on Lake Athabaska, and the further fact that far up at Vermilion-on-the-Peace in latitude 58° 30' the Hudson Bay Company operate flour-mills, are in themselves convincing proof of the splendid home-making possibilities there.

Cities and Towns.—High up on the banks of the Saskatchewan and forming the portal alike to the Last West and the New North, the capital city of Edmonton has attractions for the capitalist, the tourist, the manufacturer, and the seeker for health. Located in the centre of the great transcontinental highway between the Atlantic and Pacific, within a decade Edmonton will be rated among the world's great ones. Traffic from Prince Rupert to Hudson Bay will go through her portals, the south will contribute, and the trade of the Great North country is hers, alone. Possessed of her own waterworks, electric-lighting and power systems, street-car franchise, telephones, the city is modern, attractive, and instinct with growing life. Fifteen banks are evidence of prosperity, with their clearing-house totals of over a million a week. The erection of the Parliament buildings, substantial

post-office, new court house, with large pork-packing plants, and other solid buildings are unmistakable signs of faith and works, and each year emphasizes her right to her distinctive municipal motto—"Industry, Energy, and Enterprise."

Calgary has written her own story in public and permanent buildings along her substantial streets. It has over 100 wholesale establishments, 300 retail stores, fifteen chartered banks, and half a hundred manufacturing establishments—a Young Men's Christian Association Hall to cost \$90,000, and a \$150,000 normal school building. A census of the city taken during May of last year gave a total of 29,265 souls. The chief streets are paved, and the building campaign for 1909 was aggressive. There is municipal ownership of sewer system, waterworks, and electric light. The gravity water system which carries a supply sufficient for a city of 200,000 people, cost \$340,000. Directly bearing upon the future of Calgary is the irrigation project of the Bow River Valley, where 3 million acres are being colonized. On this work already over 8 million dollars has been expended, and there are in active operation 1,200 miles of canals and laterals.

Lethbridge is a prosperous coal-mining and commercial town in Southern Alberta. The output of the mines finds a ready market in British Columbia, in Montana, and as far east as Winnipeg. A Government Experimental Farm near Lethbridge demonstrates what are the best grains to be grown and how to grow them. The hardier varieties of summer and fall apples can be successfully grown here.

Medicine Hat, situated in the valley of the South Saskatchewan, is the centre of a magnificent ranching and mixed-farming district. It is a divisional point, with extensive railway shops all operated by natural gas. The light, heat, and power is derived entirely from natural gas, which is sold to manufacturers at 5 cents per thousand cubic feet, and for domestic purposes at 13½ cents.

Wetaskiwin is another railway divisional point from which stretch farms in all directions. The location of the city, near the Peace Hills, is very beautiful. Wetaskiwin owns its electric-light plant, and a system of waterworks and sewerage.

Raymond is a town in Southern Alberta which has had a rapid growth. Laid out on the first day of August, 1901, its twenty-five original inhabitants have increased in eight years to 2,500. A sugar factory is the chief industry.

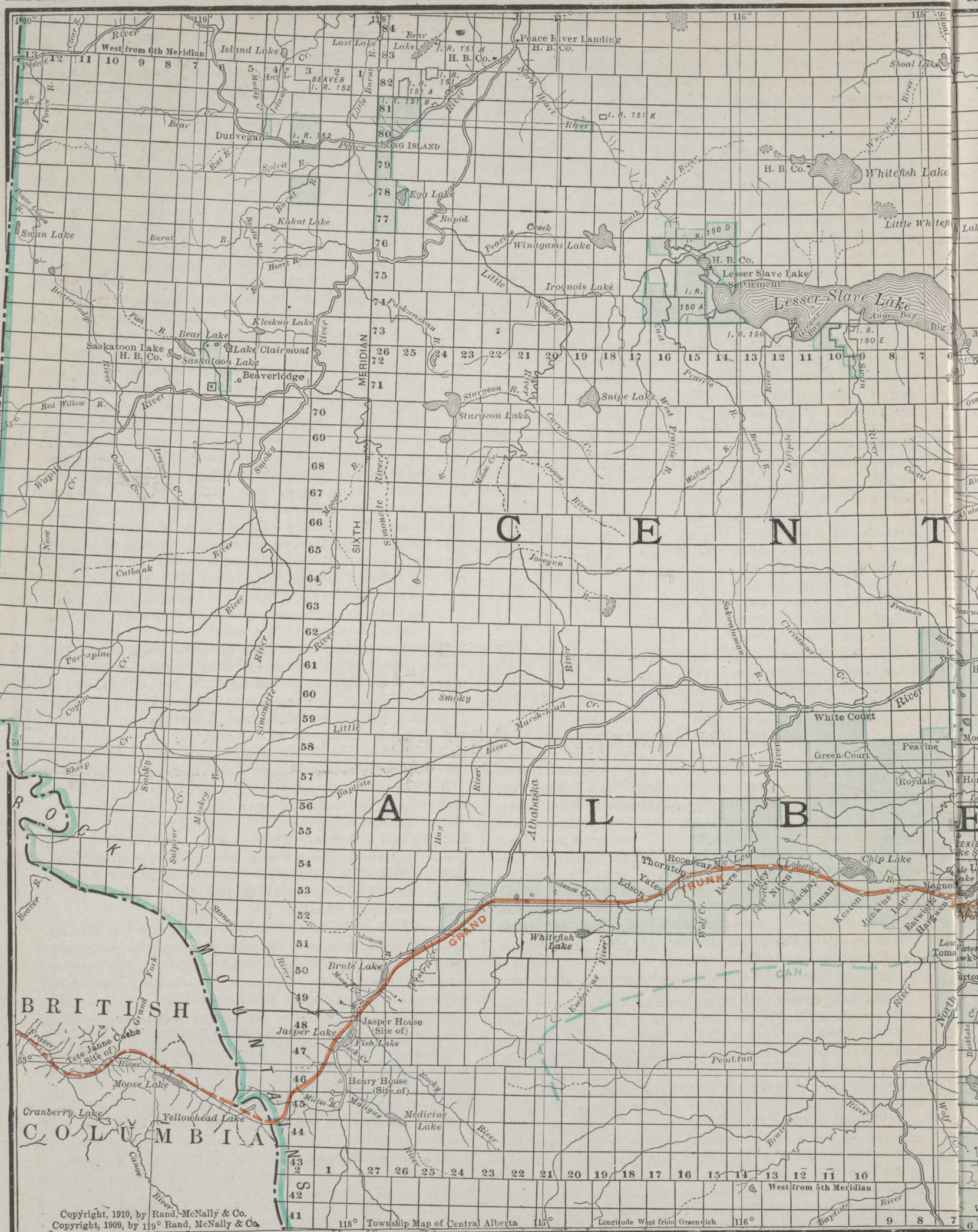
Red Deer, with a population of 3,000, is situated half way between Calgary and Edmonton, and has several branches of the Canadian Northern and Canadian Pacific railways building east and west. There operate here a large sawmill, two brick-yards, concrete works, creameries, wheat elevators, and a sash-and-door factory. Coal and wood are plentiful and cheap. The district around Red Deer has never had a crop failure, and blizzards are unknown.

Lacombe is on the direct line between Calgary and Edmonton. It has a flour-mill, foundry, planing-mill, brick-yard, grain elevators, electric lights and telephones. The country surrounding is noted for its pure-bred cattle and horses, and a Government Experimental Farm adjoins the town.

Strathcona, on the other side of the Saskatchewan from Edmonton, is the seat of the Provincial University, and a progressive town. Macleod and Cardston give promise of substantial growth. Other towns are Claresholm, Didsbury, Fort Saskatchewan, High River, Innisfail, Olds, Okotoks, Pincher Creek, Ponoka, St. Albert, Vermilion, and Vegreville.

What the Wife has to Say.—It is all very well, quoting the words of the farmer, but after all it is the women who must be satisfied in the selection of a home. Mrs. Wissles, formerly of Indianapolis, but now near Settler, Central Alberta, where her two sons are farming, says:

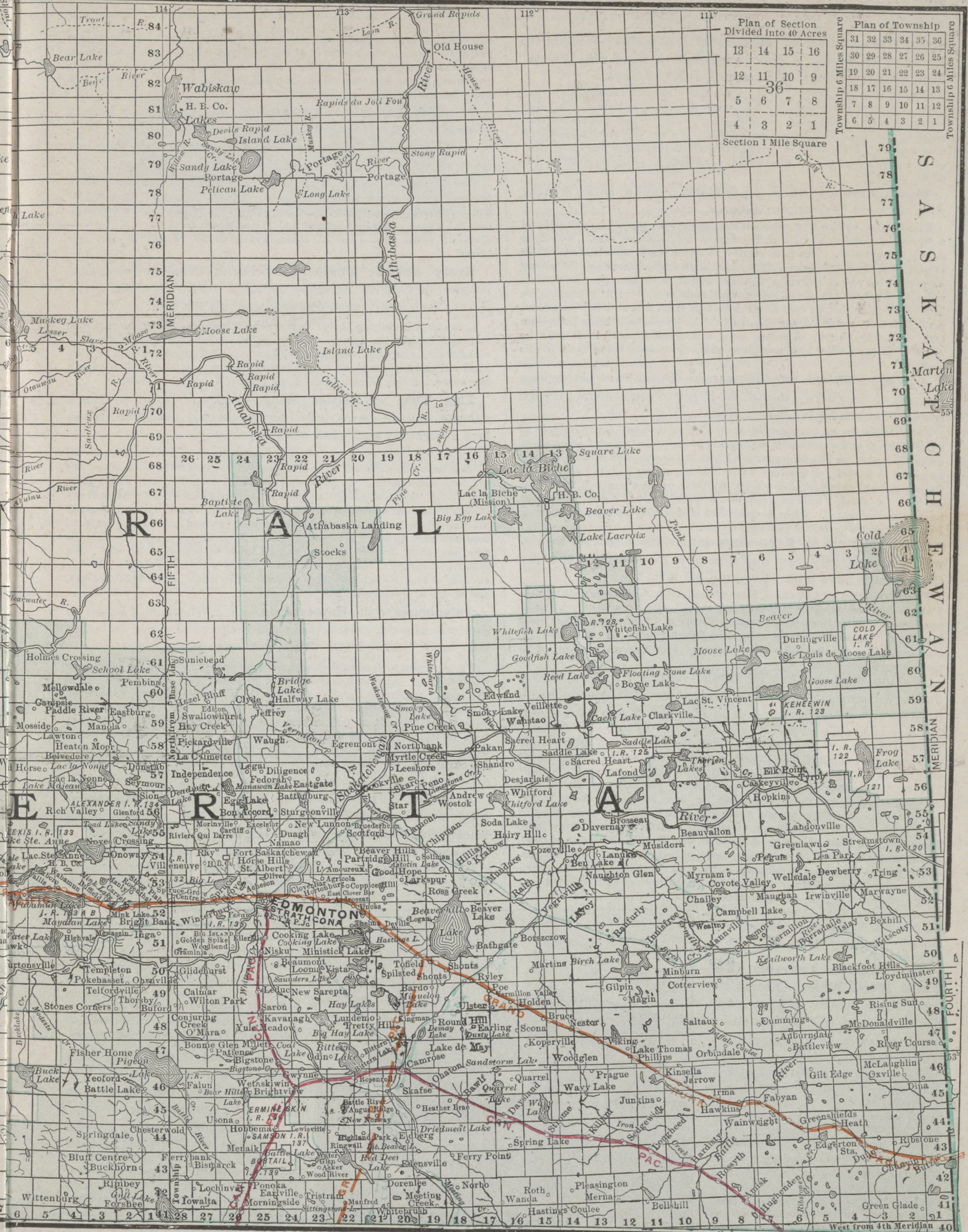
I find it a healthy country. One of my sons came up here five years ago with less than \$45, with eight of a family. Today they have 800 acres of and and all the horses and machinery they need to farm the land. Coal costs \$1.50 per ton at themine. Clover and alsyke and also timothy, do well.



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Township Map of Central Alberta

Longitude West from Greenwich



An Indiana Farmer in Southern Alberta.—Writing in January, 1909, after a year's residence in Southern Alberta, Fred Beard, formerly of Economy, Indiana, says:

I have a farm of 320 acres, open prairie, with a chocolate soil which is very fertile. A little north of here wheat went 48 bushels per acre. Oats and barley, as well as vegetables, were also very fine. I had one potato that weighed two pounds and fourteen ounces. We are surprised to see such mild winters. The coldest so far was twenty degrees below zero, and most of it was from twenty to fifty above. Building is going on most of the time.

Mixed Farming North of Calgary.—John Dick, writing from his farm in Southern Alberta, says:

I have a half-section now of choice land comprising my old homestead and a purchased homestead I got in September last at \$3 per acre. Adjoining land is \$14 per acre. This is an ideal country for stock, with feed and water in abundance. People generally are turning to mixed farming. Wild hay is worth \$2 a ton in the stack and will average two tons per acre. Oats weighed 42 pounds per bushel and upward; one crop went 53 pounds. We have two creameries in operation; you find them about every ten miles. Some fine dairy stock is being imported. The telephone is being built from Olds to Trochu Valley, 38 miles. Schools are being built all around, the districts are five miles long and four wide, the school being built in the centre.

Averages \$32.40 on 145 Acres.—From the Lethbridge district of Southern Alberta, W. S. Sherd sends some average results that are highly instructive:

From 145 acres of summer fallow in 1908, I threshed 5,800 bushels of winter wheat, or an average of 40 bushels per acre, for which I received 81 cents per bushel, or \$32.40 per acre. I had 125 acres sowed on stubble that averaged 18 bushels, all grading No. 1. Of the spring wheat, I had nearly 300 acres, and I threshed almost 6,000 bushels; or an average of 20 bushels per acre, for which I received from one to two cents per bushel more than for the winter wheat. After keeping 500 bushels for next year's seeding, I received over \$10,000 for this year's crop.

More than up to Representations.—Clarence H. Swaby writes interestingly from his home near Edmonton of the way the railways have built in around his farm home:

Five years ago I left Chicago. I have found Alberta up to representations. I have a homestead of the best land. I was 72 miles from a railroad then; now I am 10 miles from the Canadian Northern, 12 miles from the Grand Trunk Pacific, and 8 miles from the Canadian Northern branch to Calgary, now under construction. I am well pleased with Canada and intend to make it my future home.

Making the Land Pay for Itself.—James Harrison, who is finding farming profitable in the neighbourhood of Edmonton, believes in a country where land so quickly pays for itself.

I came to Edmonton in 1906, and settled in the Vegreville district—an immense tract of good country, with the Canadian Northern Railway passing through it. This district is being developed rapidly by a good class of settlers. The soil is uniformly rich black loam, from one to three feet deep, the subsoil a heavy clay. Wheat of the finest quality is produced, yielding from 25 to 40 bushels per acre, and oats from 60 to 100 bushels. The moderate winter weather makes it comparatively easy to raise cattle, and large shipments of range-fed cattle are made every year. Three hundred head of steers, shipped at one time in the spring of 1908, averaged 1,500 pounds. No special care had been taken of them the preceding winter, but every animal was in the pink of condition. The nutritious grasses are wonderfully adapted for stock feeding, and the wild hay which abounds in the sloughs makes excellent fodder. A certain amount of wood for building and fuel is found, and farmers can buy coal at the mine at \$1.75 per ton.

Hard Knocks Tolerable; Rewards, Worth While.—From Central Alberta, Oscar L. King sends his testimony to the wealth of opportunity in view of railway development:

It is worth a few hard knocks to get a 160-acre farm of rich productive land with no mortgage on it. This Province is well suited to grains, stock raising and dairying. We have found the climate generally more healthful than Michigan, and we do not seem to feel a low winter temperature any more than we did 5 or 10 degrees below zero in Michigan. We like the winters. The Government takes great interest in the education of the people and quickly aids the settlers in establishing schools where they are

called for. New railroads are being built rapidly, and many more are projected through various parts of the Province. When I first came here, three and a half years ago, my homestead was 75 miles from a railroad; now there is one 25 miles north, another 25 miles south, and a third is being built through my neighbourhood.

Paints Bright Future for Alberta.—After visiting twenty three states, N. N. Hayes has found what he wants in Southern Alberta, which he believes has a brighter future than any state south of the International Boundary. He says:

The past season two brothers and I have raised and thrashed 10,687 bushels of grain—one-third wheat—and besides have done over \$1,000 worth of work for others, and built two of our own houses and outbuildings. Our fall wheat yielded 43 bushels and spring wheat from 30 to 37 bushels. The fall wheat netted us 76 cents, spring wheat 67 and 75 cents per bushel.

Every Farmer Prosperous.—Frank Koehns, a homesteader in Central Alberta, thinks a country where every farmer seems prosperous is good enough for him:

I found Alberta exactly as recommended to me. The climate, crops and opportunities for settlers could not be better in any country. The land is the finest I ever saw in my life, and I am sure that no man willing to work hard will make a mistake if he packs up and goes to Alberta and secures a free home. Every farmer seems to be prosperous and contented.

This Kind of Settler Wins.—Writing from Southern Alberta, Milton Lewis tells how he started his home in the face of sickness and other obstacles:

Our land (I mean mine and two sons'), 800 acres in all, we would not sell for less than \$20 per acre. The little sum of \$16,000 looks good to us, but the farm looks better. I left Great Falls about Feb. 20, 1907, with a little over \$350. My second night at Lethbridge I took sick; the doctor said my chance of getting well was very slim, and sent for my son. But it was not my time to die, and in 21 days I went looking for land. I found some good land and here we are. We can raise from 20 to 40 bushels of wheat to the acre, oats from 30 to 60 bushels, and all kinds of vegetables do well. We raised and ripened tomatoes last year. Our town (Grassy Lake) now has two big stores, two lumber yards, several other shops, a fine \$13,000 hotel, and about 40 dwelling houses.

Telephones to the Homesteads.—A. J. Wheatley, a settler in Central Alberta, writes appreciatively of the conveniences that have followed him to his homestead:

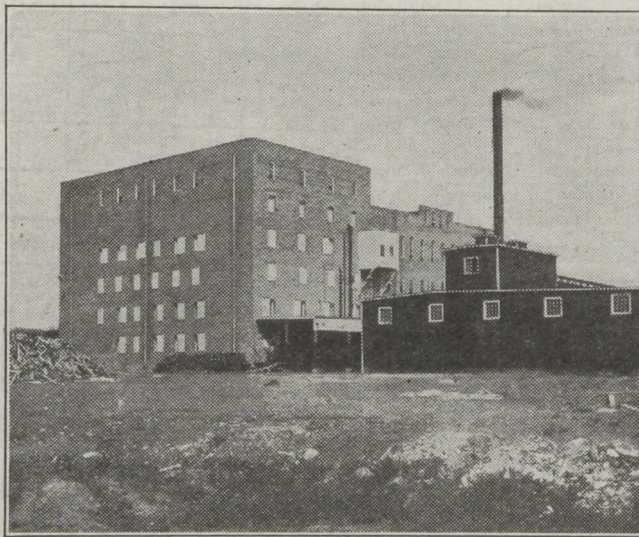
We have seen a wonderful change since we came to look at the country in August, 1906. At that time the survey lines were only cut through. Now we have a government graded road for the whole 60 miles to Edmonton. We have also a government telephone right past our door, with a toll of only 30 cents to Edmonton day service and 25 cents at night. I have great faith in this part of the country. The land is first class, without heavy timber, except close to the river. I have had good luck with my stock that I brought with me. This winter is very mild and with no snow until the day before Christmas.

Average Wheat Yields of From 50 to 60 Bushels.—Fred M. Young writes from Southern Alberta of some big wheat yields made by his neighbours, which show him what he may expect now that his land is well under crop:

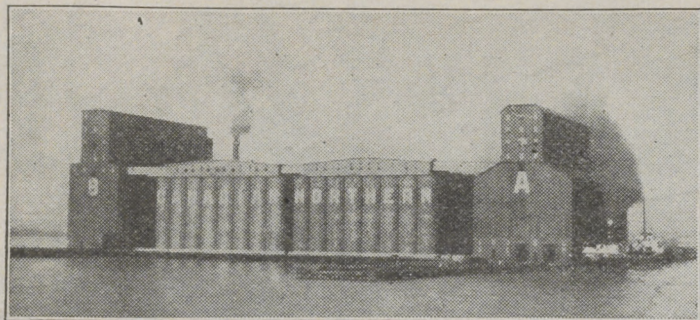
From 30 acres of oats I threshed 1,820 bushels and from 20 acres of spring wheat I threshed 400 bushels. The oats brought 25 cents per bushel and the wheat sold for 82 cents per bushel. Vegetables do well here. Most of the farmers adjoining me have raised larger crops than I did. David Alwood threshed 2,101 bushels of winter wheat off 42 acres and others have done as well, and this is an average crop in this vicinity. One farmer at High River, raised 56 bushels of fall wheat to the acre and Mr. Cemmish of Nanton threshed 60 bushels and 15 pounds per acre off 70 acres.

Big Wheat Yields the Rule Around Calgary.—John C. Wilson, who went from Detroit to Calgary in 1907, writes:

If the crops turn out to be as good this year (1909) as last, Alberta, and especially the Calgary district, is going to boom. We have had unheard of yields of crops here this last year, wheat, in places, going 66 bushels to the acre and the general average not less than 35 bushels to the acre. Oats, barley, and potatoes were also very good and gave excellent returns.



The Raising of Hogs is in Its Infancy in Alberta, but the Swift Company Have Erected a Large Plant at Edmonton



This Lake Port Elevator has a Capacity of over 9 Million Bushels

Never Saw Better Horses and Cattle.—From the vicinity of Stettler, in Southern Alberta, A. M. Ewing writes:

A man of limited means has a better chance to build up a home under the Canadian Homestead Laws than there ever was in the States. I never saw such heavy crops grow as in Alberta. I have been in twenty-seven states, but never saw better horses and cattle than here, simply because they have the quantity and best quality of grass.

Two Years' Work Shows Good Results.—From near Edmonton, C. M. Hinderlieter writes:

I have been here two years and have 160 acres of land that cost me just \$10 and is worth to-day \$2,500. I have earned a comfortable living and laid up some money besides, one can grow all kinds of vegetables and small grain, and the climate is fine. I never saw a winter in Illinois to compare with our winter here. This winter so far we have not had enough snow for good sleighing, nor did we last winter.

Without Farming Experience; Succeeding Just the Same.—P. S. Austin, finding mercantile business in Western Washington unprofitable, concluded to try his hand at farming in Central Alberta. Here is the result:

After a dozen or more years of unsuccessful effort in the mercantile business in Western Washington, I came to Alberta looking after two cars of live stock. I had never had any experience in farming, but I was immediately converted into a farmer, and I have prospered, selecting a homestead near Birch Lake. At that time we had no neighbours. Four years have passed. We are only two miles from a railway station, with churches and schools, telephone and good road accommodations. We are enjoying the same privileges that exist in any rural district in Washington. After paying for two horses and a cow I had just \$10 to go on. In my first ploughing I was very awkward, but I was abundantly repaid for my efforts. Our cattle have increased to about fifty head, and are very profitable on account of the abundance of forage. I was compelled to buy about \$400 worth of farm machinery on time, and the payments due last fall were easily met. As to the winters, I did not feed my cattle, excepting the calves, a forkful of hay until March. The winters are more pleasant than in Western Washington. My wife says the only regret she has is that we did not come here ten years ago. Most women soon become satisfied as neighbours begin to come around them.

No Better Spot on the Continent.—Central Alberta, where "they dig it out of the ground," is good enough for Cyrus Paxton. He writes:

I have been here the greater part of four years, and I like it. Of course, it is not all sunshine here, but for the young man of limited means, who has energy and push, there is no better spot on this continent. Men who came here five years ago with practically nothing, now have nice homes, and were able to take their visit to the States this winter. And they didn't make it speculating either, but dug it out of the ground, farming and stock raising.

Fifty-bushel Wheat "Fetches" Them.—The results Andrew Christiansen has obtained near Calgary brought the nephew, first, on a visit. Next it will bring him to stay:

When I return to my Alberta farm my nephew is going along with me. He is very likely to stop there, for the country is worth living in. I had over 50 bushels of winter wheat to the acre in 1908 and one farmer near me had 66½ bushels per acre from a nine-acre field.

Saves \$1,000 Yearly for Six Years.—Otto Fetting shows in his constantly-growing bank account how mixed farming pays in Southern Alberta. He says:

Any man that is willing to work can make as much in five years out here as he can in a life time in Michigan, and not work as hard. Cattle pay 25 per cent on the investment. We are in a mixed farming district, with a rich black loam soil and clay sub-soil. I have grown 115 bushels of oats per acre, weighing 48 pounds to the bushel, and the smallest yield I had was 87 bushels. I got 46 bushels of winter wheat per acre. I have seen 52 bushels per acre grown. Our barley went 56 bushels per acre and we fed it to hogs and sold them for from 5 cents to 7½ cents on foot; that pays better than corn.

Build a Town in Three Weeks.—Writing just after his return from Alberta to Winnipeg, L. B. Bergstrom says:

I visited the Swedish settlements all through Alberta in October. It was 75 above in the shade almost every day, no storms and very pleasant. The trees were green both at Wetaskiwin and Medicine Hat and showed no signs of frost. There is life and bustle everywhere. A lot of building is being done in New Norway, where a Grand Trunk station was located one day and the next day the townsite was ready and town lots being sold; the same day a bank was established in a nearby farmhouse and every man who could handle a hammer got work as house builder. The same conditions prevailed at Bassano. A town of good proportions has sprung up on the prairie in three weeks, and you could hardly get into the hotels and restaurants at meal hours.

Only Six Months a Pioneer.—Writing from Central Alberta, Edward Goodall says:

The vast hinterland to the north and northwest of Edmonton is practically unexplored; but to show how rapidly the country is settling up, I was 20 miles from a post-office when I commenced my homestead duties, and by the time six months were up, I was only three miles from a post-office, with a school district only three miles away, and a string of post-offices running 20 miles farther west.

This country northwest of Edmonton is partly wooded, partly prairie, and the climate is ideal for small grains, roots, and vegetables. There is good water everywhere, and long, sunny days to mature the crops. The sun rises in June at 3:30 and sets at 9:30, so that the crops mature fully two weeks earlier than farther south. There are no storms in spring to hinder the farm work, but in the middle of May the rain begins, just when it is needed most, and continues until the last of July, so that crops are ready for the reaper by the last of August. When I left North Dakota the middle of June, I found the crops at Edmonton fully a foot higher than those I had left behind.

Elevator Man Gives Conservative Testimony.—R.S. Fettis in a recent letter, says:

I located on a homestead but abandoned it to accept a position with and elevator company. So I am in constant touch with the farmers. All crops were good this year. Oats made from 30 to 80 bushels per acre wheat from 20 to 60, barley from 25 to 50, and flax from 12 to 30. The grain market is fairly good. Wheat sells (January, 1909) for from 73 to 79 cents, oats 23 to 28 cents, barley 32 to 40 cents and flax 90 cents, to \$1.05. Shipping accommodations are very good, except for about a month in the fall, when thrashing is being done, there are not enough cars to supply the demand. The freight on grain between here and Fort William is 8 cents per bushel on oats, 15 cents on wheat, and 14 cents on flax.

Made \$3,000 a Year, Homesteading.—Malcolm Ryckman no sooner got the patent to his homestead than a cash buyer persuaded him to part with it. He writes:

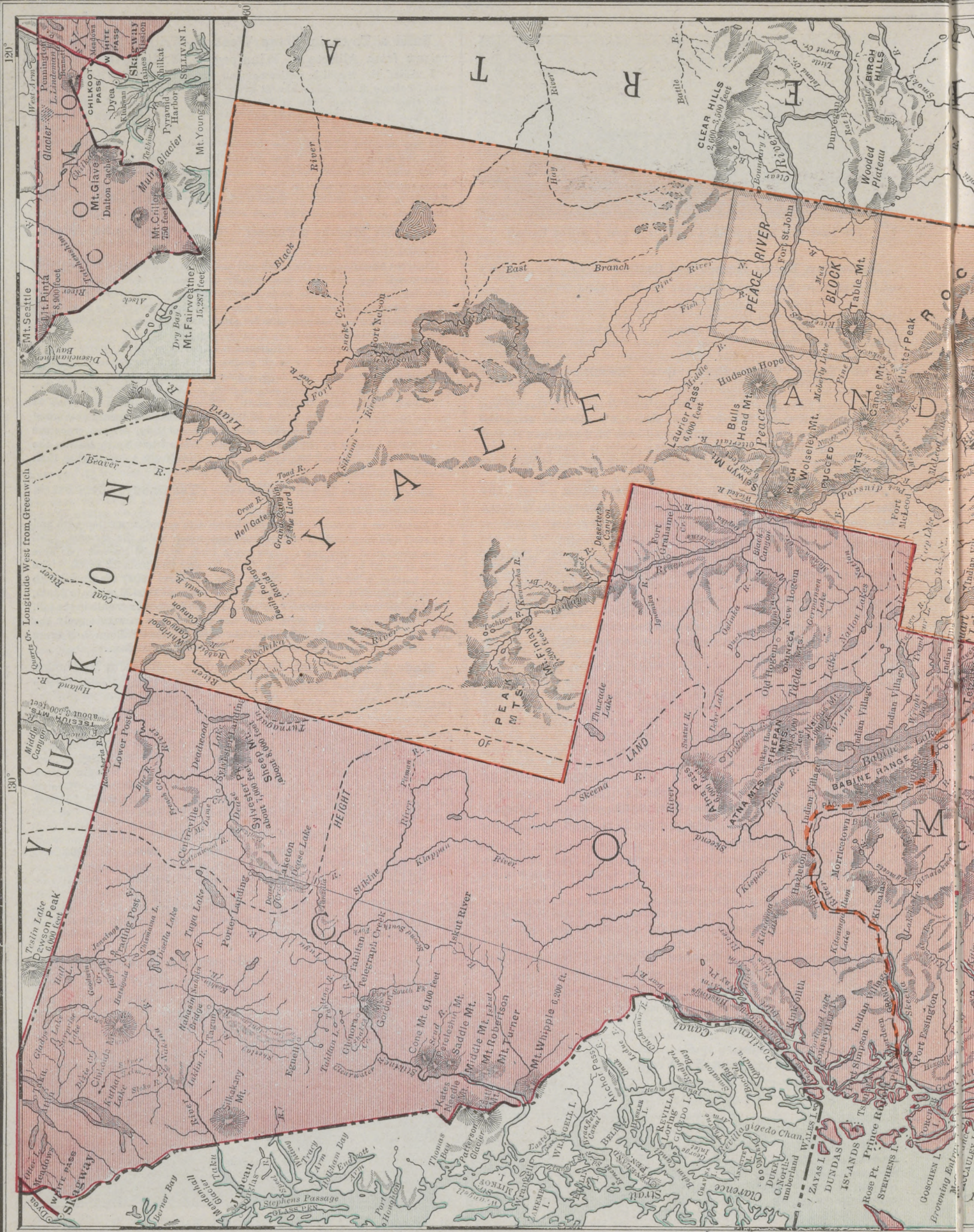
This country is all right for mixed farming, dairying, and the raising of great crops. The crops were very good this fall. A fine sample of oats gave as high as 70 bushels per acre at 50 pounds to the bushel. A large acreage of wheat went 40 and 45 bushels to the acre and fine barley yielded about 50 bushels to the acre. We have great live stock out here and horses and cattle thrive wonderfully well. Everything is in their favor. I came out here in 1904, from Michigan, and took up a free homestead. In 1907 I got my government deed and sold out for \$9,000, cash.

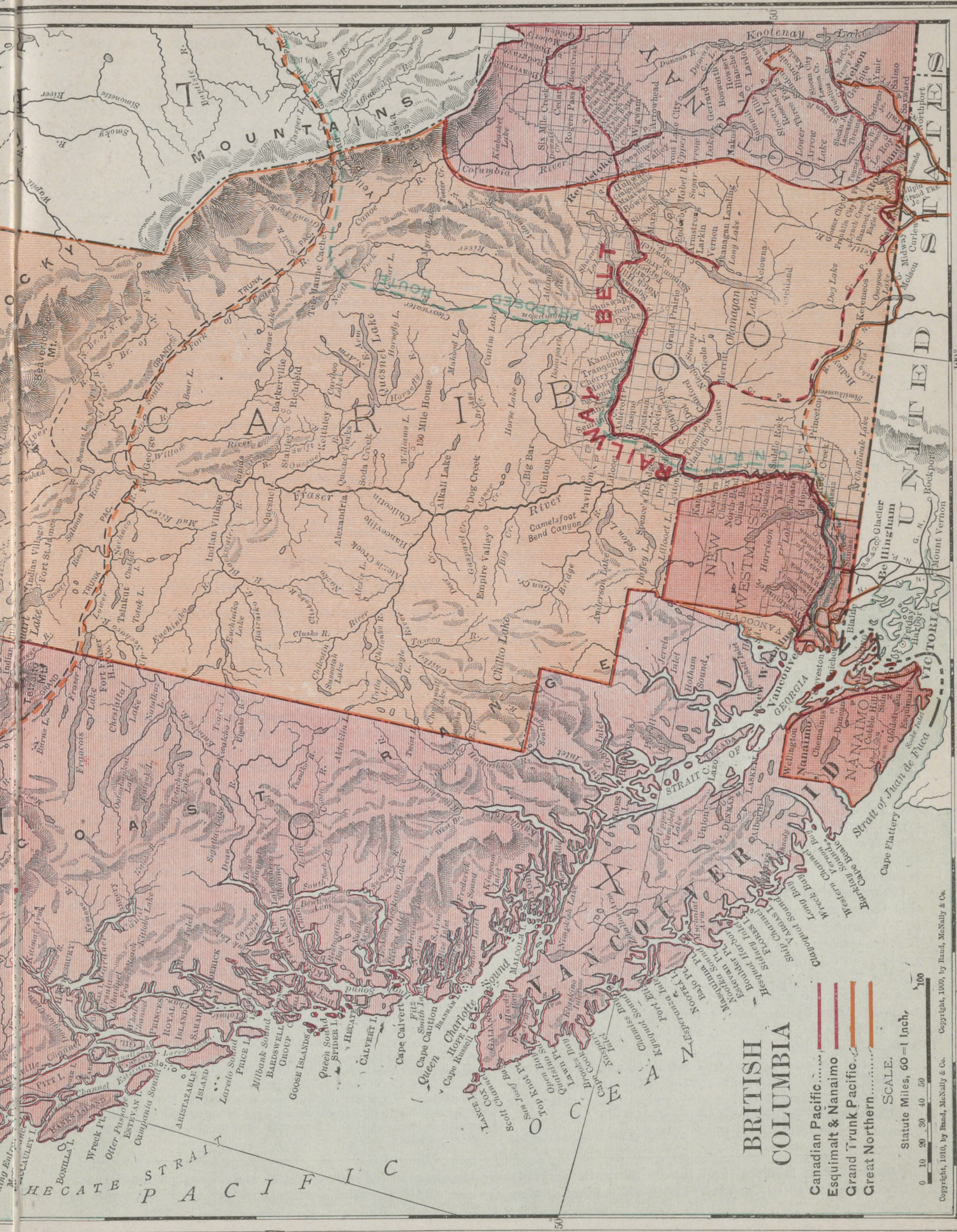
GROWTH OF ALBERTA

	1901	1906	1908	1909
Population.....	73,022	185,412	265,820	273,859
Horses.....	93,001	226,534	246,922	263,713
Milch cows.....	46,295	101,245	110,357	116,371
Other Horned Cattle	329,391	849,387	934,326	910,547
Sheep.....	80,055	154,266	161,979	171,422
Hogs.....	46,163	114,623	115,769	139,270
Cultivated farms in Alberta.		.....	.....	45,000



Hauling the Grain to Market





HOME LIFE IN CENTRAL CANADA

If the men and the women who have opened up Central Canada had looked upon the country merely as a place to make money—and then abandon, the Prairie Provinces would have had no such rapid and healthy development. The manifold inducements to settlement which exist would be largely lacking. Thousands of home-lovers who, as it is, find here social, educational, and commercial conditions as satisfactory as in the East, would have stayed away.

Central Canada, however, has made no appeal to the failures of other districts. This country has been peopled by the successful. As James J. Hill is fond of pointing out, the people who are going to the Northwest from the United States in many cases "have all the way from \$5,000 and \$10,000 to \$20,000 each."

Such farmers have not been in the habit of working without tools, nor have their wives been accustomed to living in isolation or to denying themselves home and neighbourhood comforts. It is such substantial citizens—communities of them—that have brought with them an atmosphere of activity and have enabled Manitoba and Saskatchewan and Alberta to start in, as it were, where older Provinces and States have left off. Enterprise is everywhere in evidence; but nowhere prodigality.

Here are to be found all the requisites to comfortable, happy farm life. First, there is the stimulating air, with summer temperatures not too hot for comfort, and winters not too cold for health. Then, there is the remarkable combination of rich soil and favouring climate producing abundant crops on low-priced land, with elevators, railway transportation, and markets close at hand. Ample crops, well marketed, insure prosperity, and there you have the stage setting for an "Old Homestead" of contentment. One finds churches and schools, in Central Canada. As fast as a few sections are settled up, a school is planted in the middle of the new district, and, so largely is education provided for out of public funds, the expense of tuition is merely nominal. Parents whose ambition for their children includes higher education find preparatory schools and colleges of high grade at the larger centres of population.

Socially, the farming communities of Central Canada are coming along far more rapidly than is the rule in newly-settled districts. The prairie roads are of the best, and travel is easy. Railways, built and building, are everywhere. Free mail delivery will soon come, and the provincial governments give a most business-like and enterprising administration of the telephone service. With all these things, the farmer and the farmer's wife in Central Canada cannot complain of isolation.

Character of the Homes.—The western farmer is an ambitious body, and yet one willing to wait for his luxuries until he has earned them. He starts out, probably, with a shack. His first interest is to get his breaking done, his crop in the ground, and that prairie sun down to the serious business of earning him dividends. After the first crop he plans his future home, and throughout the Canadian West are thousands of farm homes, both comfortable and commodious, that reflect taste, good sense, and ambition to possess the better things of life.

He likes to have his house well furnished and his boys and girls well dressed. He recognizes the extravagance of making a slave of himself or his wife, and is quick to employ additional help when needed and obtainable. Such crops as Central Canada produces impress on him the business sense

of making the earth produce all that simple labour and up-to-date machinery can coax from the soil. Time was when the piano was considered a luxury on the farm. Now it is accepted as one of the essential factors in education—and these western folk are keen for education. The piano trade in Central Canada is reported as exceedingly active, and the \$400 or \$500 required for purchase weighs very lightly. Many farmers have their high-priced automobiles.

Universal Regard for Law.—In editorial comment upon the migration of thousands of farmers from the United States to Central Canada, the *Portland Oregonian* asks the question, "Why do they go?" and answers it thus:

Naturally the cheap and fertile land of Western Canada attracts them. Each emigrant goes with a reasonable expectation of bettering his fortune. Indeed, in a few years he may grow rich through the abundant crops he can raise and the increase of land values. But perhaps that is not the sole reason for the astonishing migration. There is a common notion abroad that in Canada life and property are appreciably safer than they are here. Murders are not so frequent, and are more speedily and surely punished. The law is a vastly more ascertainable entity there. This naturally imparts to Canadian civilization a security and stability.

First-hand opinion on the same subject is found in the following extract from a letter by an American farmer in Southern Alberta:

We are giving the Canadians some new ideas about being good farmers, and they are giving us some new ideas about being good citizens. On Saturday night, every bar-room is closed at exactly 7 o'clock. Why? Because it is the law, and it's the same with every other law. There isn't a bad man in the whole district, and a woman can come home from town to the farm at midnight, if she wants to, alone. That's Canada's idea of how to run a frontier; they have certainly taught us a lot. On the other hand, we are running their farms for them better than other farmers. I guess I can say this without boasting, and the Canadians appreciate us. We turn out to celebrate Dominion Day; they are glad to have us help to farm the country; they know how to govern; we know how to work.

WHERE ARE THE NEW WHEAT-FIELDS?

In line with James J. Hill's constantly-repeated prediction that within ten or fifteen years the United States will require every bushel of its wheat product at home, and will even be compelled to import the grain from Canada, are the recent conclusions of B. W. Snow, statistician of the United States Department of Agriculture. Mr. Snow dismisses the possibility of future substitution of wheat on any considerable areas now cropped to other grains, and shows that the betterment in farming methods is not increasing soil productivity so rapidly as the United States is multiplying population. "The time of actual pinch," he says, "may be distant, but it is as inevitable as the rule of three. In 1925," he concludes, "we should easily have a population of 113,000,000 to feed; for this we must have for domestic use at least 665,000,000 bushels wheat. After that the petition for our daily bread must be answered through the labour of a foreign farmer."

And to Mr. Snow's question, "Where are the new wheat-fields?" one must look north of the International Boundary for the answer.

Builds \$10 into \$7,000.—J. A. Vopni, an Iclander of grit and resourcefulness, thus tells how he made a valuable homestead out of almost nothing:

I left Iceland in 1892 and worked out in Southern Manitoba till 1898. I was not making much headway. I managed to get a yoke of oxen and drove with the family 300 miles across the country to my homestead at Swan River. Ten dollars was all the money I had and no shelter till I made one of my own. But I found the rivers full of fish, and any amount of wild fruit, also hay and timber. I have bought another quarter and have 200 acres under cultivation, a good frame house, and suitable outbuildings. I consider the half section is worth \$7,000. I have a full set of machinery, six horses, twenty head of cattle, thirty sheep, and a number of hogs and fowls. I am near three towns, one mile from post-office and school.

Farmers, farm laborers, and female domestic servants are the only people whom the Canada Immigration Department advises to go to Canada. These will succeed if they are not afraid to work. All others go unadvised, and at their own risk.

CITY BUILDING ON FERTILE PLAINS

The *Winnipeg Free Press* recently compiled a group of statistics dealing with the growth of cities in Central Canada, and it is found that in three years, in twelve of these cities, there has been expended 50 million dollars in buildings. In 1901, the whole of the vast territory from Winnipeg to the Rocky Mountains contained but two cities with a population of 5,000 or over. Since that time many cities have sprung into being and to-day they are busy commercial centres with imposing buildings, modern pavements, municipally owned, and successful public utilities, such as street car services, electric light, power and water plants. Their populations have grown with remarkable rapidity, a result that could not be otherwise in view of the rapid settlement of the land in a decade, during which the attention of the world has been directed, as never before, to the wonderful fertility of the Central Canadian prairies. These new cities are starting out with the advantage of having for their guidance the experience of centuries of city building and from this they are only taking for example that which is best and suited to the country.

In eleven of the cities referred to there are 640 miles of sidewalks, 345 miles of sewers, and 416 miles of water mains. The ratable value in the twelve cities varied from 162. to 1,378 per cent in six years.

In the past eight years, while Winnipeg has been growing from 42,340 to 140,000, Brandon has grown from 5,620 to 13,000; Calgary from 4,091 to 30,000; Regina from 2,249 to 13,500; Edmonton from 2,626 to 28,000; Moose Jaw from 1,558 to 12,000; Portage la Prairie from 3,901 to 7,000; Lethbridge from 2,072 to 10,000; Medicine Hat from 1,570 to 5,000; Prince Albert from 1,785 to 7,000, and Saskatoon from 113 to 12,100.

This is the result of the rapid settlement of the three Prairie Provinces and the subduing of their fertile soil to the plow; and yet the development is only in its beginning. Wonderful as are these figures, their real importance lies in their sure indication of yet greater developments throughout this vast fertile area in the production of wealth.

Interesting Census Statistics.—The average value of occupied farms in Manitoba shows an increase of \$1.64; in Saskatchewan, \$1.14, and in Alberta an increase of \$2.26 per acre over 1908. In British Columbia the average price of farm lands is \$73.44 per acre; in Manitoba, \$28.94; in Saskatchewan, \$21.54, and in Alberta, \$20.46 per acre.

Horses one to three years and over average \$187 in Manitoba, \$180 in Saskatchewan, \$150 in Alberta, and \$165 in British Columbia. Milch cows have an average value in Central Canada of \$30 per head; other horned cattle (three years and over) of \$38 in British Columbia, \$28 to \$30 in Manitoba, and \$40 in Saskatchewan and Alberta.

Wages for the Central Provinces reach \$30 per month and \$300 per year for males, and \$17 per month and \$171 per year for females. A large majority of correspondents comment on the scarcity of reliable farm and domestic help, and report that neither male nor female help make yearly contracts. The more general practice is to employ male help during the busy season by the day, and the wages range from \$2.50 and \$3.00 per day, with board.

Immigration to Canada, from January 1, 1906, to April 30, 1909.

Calendar Year	British	Continental, etc.	United States	Totals
1906.....	97,757	54,373	63,782	215,912
1907.....	132,060	88,626	56,687	277,373
1908.....	55,727	35,849	57,124	148,700
1909 (4 months)...	12,702	10,180	26,707	49,589
Totals.....	298,246	189,028	204,300	691,574

For the calendar year 1909, the immigration from the United States to Canada was upwards of 90,000. In 1909, the homestead entries in Western Canada were 37,061, as against 38,599 in 1908.

GRAIN CROPS CENTRAL CANADA 1909

Central Canada, which includes the provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan, and Alberta, had under cultivation in 1909, an area of about 12½ million acres. The total value of the farm products, including cereals, root-crops, horses, cattle, and dairy, was about 370 million dollars, divided amongst 170,000 farmers. The value of the grain crop for 1907 was 96½ million dollars; for 1908, 130 million dollars. For 1909, for field crops alone, it was 193 million dollars—Manitoba, \$74,420,500; Saskatchewan, \$97,677,500; Alberta, \$20,741,000.

The census branch of the Department of Agriculture for the Dominion supplies the following table for the three Central Provinces for 1909 as follows:

Yields and Value of all Crops

	Area	Av. bu.	bu.	per bu.	Total Value
Manitoba—					
Spring wheat.....	2,808,000	18.77	52,706,000	\$.870	\$45,854,000
Oats.....	1,390,000	39.76	55,267,000	.309	17,178,000
Barley.....	696,000	29.98	20,866,000	.380	7,929,000
Rye.....	4,700	16.00	75,000	.600	46,000
Peas.....	1,200	20.00	24,000	.456	109,000
Flax.....	22,363	14.16	317,000	1.320	418,000
Potatoes.....	20,733	198.64	4,118,400	0.320	1,318,000
Turnips and other roots.....	2,807	418.88	1,176,000	0.23	270,500
Hay and clover... tons	115,700	1.48	171,200	7.58	1,298,000
Saskatchewan—					
Spring wheat.....	3,685,000	23.13	85,197,000	.806	68,669,000
Oats.....	1,847,000	49.70	91,796,000	.253	23,224,000
Barley.....	135,000	33.28	4,493,000	.360	1,618,000
Rye.....	2,700	14.00	38,000	1.090	41,000
Flax.....	110,308	16.20	1,787,000	1.247	2,229,000
Potatoes.....	16,775	235.11	3,944,000	0.380	1,499,000
Turnips and other roots.....	1,640	415.00	680,600	0.32	218,000
Hay and clover... tons	16,500	2.15	35,500	5.05	179,500
Alberta—					
Fall wheat.....	81,000	24.80	2,009,000	.790	1,587,000
Spring wheat.....	304,000	24.90	7,570,000	.720	5,450,000
Oats.....	820,000	46.80	38,376,000	.242	9,287,000
Barley.....	186,000	32.25	5,999,000	.336	2,016,000
Rye.....	6,800	52.33	152,000	.533	81,000
Flax.....	5,800	18.75	109,000	1.050	114,000
Potatoes.....	15,000	173.29	2,599,400	0.390	1,014,000
Turnips and other roots.....	2,400	341.66	820,000	0.380	312,000
Hay and clover... tons	60,400	1.48	89,400	8.95	800,000
Sugar-beets.....	2,000	8.00	16,000	5.00	80,000

Comparative Areas of Wheat, Oats, and Barley in Central Canada for the Years 1909-8-6-5 and 1900

Province	1909	1908	1906	1905	1900
	Acres.	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres
Central Canada					
Wheat.....	6,878,000	5,624,000	5,062,493	3,941,369	2,495,466
Oats.....	4,057,000	2,771,500	2,309,437	1,697,170	833,390
Barley.....	1,017,000	873,300	522,734	370,850	162,557
Manitoba—					
Wheat.....	2,808,000	2,957,000	2,721,079	2,417,253	1,965,193
Oats.....	1,390,000	1,322,000	931,282	779,279	573,848
Barley.....	696,000	662,500	336,986	249,218	139,660
Saskatchewan—					
Wheat.....	3,685,000	2,396,000	2,117,484	1,376,281	487,170
Oats.....	1,847,000	930,100	901,646	606,346	141,517
Barley.....	135,000	81,000	77,573	40,732	11,798
Alberta—					
Wheat.....	385,000	271,000	223,930	147,835	43,103
Oats.....	820,000	519,400	476,511	311,545	118,025
Barley.....	186,000	129,800	108,175	80,900	11,099

Comparative Yields of Wheat, Oats and Barley in Central Canada for the Years 1909-8-6-5 and 1900

Province	1909	1908	1906	1905	1900
	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels
Central Canada					
Wheat.....	147,482,000	91,853,000	110,486,824	82,461,627	23,456,859
Oats.....	185,439,000	96,718,000	110,569,628	68,810,855	16,653,681
Barley.....	31,358,000	22,926,000	18,684,609	10,971,755	3,141,121
Manitoba					
Wheat.....	52,706,000	50,269,000	54,472,198	47,626,586	18,352,929
Oats.....	55,267,000	44,711,000	44,643,300	31,458,692	10,952,365
Barley.....	20,866,000	17,093,000	11,979,554	7,544,150	2,666,567
Saskatchewan—					
Wheat.....	85,197,000	34,742,000	50,182,359	31,799,198	4,306,091
Oats.....	91,796,000	29,205,000	41,899,257	25,623,849	2,270,057
Barley.....	4,493,000	1,952,000	2,828,587	1,196,419	187,211
Alberta—					
Wheat.....	9,579,000	6,842,000	5,932,267	3,035,843	797,839
Oats.....	38,376,000	22,802,000	24,027,071	11,728,314	3,791,259
Barley.....	5,999,000	3,881,000	3,876,468	2,231,186	287,343

GENERAL INQUIRIES

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

The accompanying maps and the information given will prove valuable to the prospective settler and the person wishing to secure a home at low cost in a country long past the experimental stage, and which offers as testimony the splendid yields of grain—wheat, oats, barley, flax—that have been the talk of two continents for the past few years.

The invitation of the Government of the Dominion of Canada extended to the people of Great Britain, Europe and the United States to make their homes in Central Canada has been warmly accepted. During the past ten years hundreds of thousands have taken advantage of it. All are satisfied, doing well, and becoming prosperous, and there is no longer any worry as to future prospects—these are assured, and are what the people themselves choose to make them. The climate, soil, and other conditions necessary to make prosperity are there—all that is necessary is to apply your resources.

Owing to the number of questions asked daily, it has been deemed advisable to put in condensed form, in addition to the foregoing information, such questions as most naturally occur, giving the answers which experience dictates as appropriate, conveying the information commonly asked for. If the reader does not find here the answer to his particular difficulty, a letter to the Superintendent, or to any Government agent, will secure full particulars.

W. D. SCOTT,

Superintendent of Immigration, Ottawa, Canada.

1. Where are these lands?

ANSWER. West of Lake Superior, north of Minnesota, North Dakota, and Montana, and east of the Rocky Mountains, in the provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta, and British Columbia.

2. What kind of land is it?

ANSWER. The land is mostly prairie (except in British Columbia) and can be secured free from timber and stones, if desired, the soil being the very best alluvial black loam from one to two feet deep, with a clay subsoil. It is just rolling enough to give it good drainage, and in a great many places there is plenty of timber, and in other places it is underlaid with good coal.

3. If the land is what you say, why is the Government giving it away?

ANSWER. Canada is 250,000 square miles larger than the United States, and the population is only about one-tenth, therefore there is an immense area of vacant land. No matter how fertile land is, it is no use to any country unless it is made productive. The Government, knowing that agriculture is the foundation of a progressive country, and that large yields of farm produce insure prosperity in all other branches of business, is doing everything in its power to assist the farmer. It also realizes that it is much better for each man to own his own farm, therefore it gives a free grant of 160 acres to every man who will reside upon it and cultivate the same.

4. Is it timber or prairie land?

ANSWER. This depends greatly upon location. There is more or less timber along all streams. As you go north or northwest, it is more heavily timbered; taken as a whole, it is about 20 per cent timber.

5. What is the duration of the winter?

ANSWER. Snow begins to fall about the middle of November and in March there is generally very little. Near the Rocky Mountains the snowfall is not as heavy as farther east, but the chinook winds in the West have a tempering influence, and the moisture afforded by the fall of snow in the East, (which is so necessary to the successful raising of grain), is supplied by these chinook winds. The absence of the snowfall would be regretted by the farmer. Nature has generously provided for every mile of the country, and there is really very little choice with the exception that farther west the climate is somewhat milder.

6. Then as to climate?

ANSWER. The summer days are warm and the nights cool. The fall and spring are most delightful, although it may be said that winter breaks almost into summer, and the latter lasts until October. Winters are pleasant and healthful. There are no pulmonary or other endemic complaints.

7. Is there sufficient rainfall?

ANSWER. Speaking generally, yes; a sufficient supply can be relied upon. The most rain falls in May and June, just when it is most needed.

8. What are the roads like?

ANSWER. Bridges and culverts are built where needed, and roadways are usually graded up; but not gravelled or macadamized. Good travelling in ordinary seasons and every fall and winter. Roads are being improved as the country becomes more settled.

9. What sort of people are settled there, and is English generally spoken?

ANSWER. The settlers comprise Canadians, English, Scotch, Irish, French, and a large number of English-speaking Americans (who are going in, in large numbers), with a splendid lot of Germans and Scandinavians. English is the language of the country, and is spoken everywhere.

10. Is it well to carry a revolver?

ANSWER. It is against the law to do so without a special license, and it is unusual and unnecessary to do so under ordinary circumstances.

11. Will I have to change my citizenship if I go to Canada?

ANSWER. An alien, before making entry for free homestead land, must declare his intention of becoming a British subject and must become naturalized before obtaining patent for his land. In the interim he can hold possession, live upon the land, and exercise every right of ownership. If not already a British subject he must reside three years in the country to become naturalized. To become a British subject a settler of foreign birth should make application to anyone authorized to administer oaths in a Canadian Court, who will instruct him how to become one. An alien may purchase land from any of the railway or land companies and hold title deed without changing his citizenship.

12. How about American money?

ANSWER. You can take it with you, and have it changed when you arrive in Canada, or you can get same changed before you start. American money is taken almost everywhere in Central Canada at its face value.

13. Can a man who has used his homestead right in the United States take a homestead in Canada?

ANSWER. Yes.

14. Does a U. S. pensioner forfeit his pension by moving to Canada?

ANSWER. No; many such are permanent residents and citizens of Canada and receive their pensions regularly.

15. If a British subject has taken out "citizen papers" in the United States how does he stand in Canada?

ANSWER. He must be "repatriated," i. e., take out a certificate of naturalization, which can be done after three months' residence in Canada.

16. What grains are raised in Central Canada?

ANSWER. Wheat (winter and spring), oats, barley, flax, speltz and other small grains.

17. How long does it take wheat to mature?

ANSWER. The average time is from 90 to 110 days. This short time is accounted for by the great amount of sunlight.

18. Can a man raise a crop on the first breaking of his land?

ANSWER. Yes, but it is not regarded as satisfactory to use the land for any other purpose the first year than for raising garden vegetables, or perhaps a crop of flax, as it is necessarily rough on account of the heavy sod not having had time to rot and become workable.

19. How is the country for hay in those districts where it is necessary to put up hay for use of stock in the winter?

ANSWER. In many parts of the country there is sufficient wild hay meadow on Government or vacant land, which may be rented at a very low rental, if you have not enough on your own farm. The experience of the past few years has proven that timothy and other cultivated grasses can be successfully grown. Brome grass is now cultivated. The yield is from two to four tons per acre and it is said to be more nutritious than timothy.

20. Do vegetables thrive there, and if so, what kinds are raised?

ANSWER. Yes, potatoes, turnips, carrots, beets, onions, parsnips, cabbages, peas, beans, celery, pumpkins, tomatoes, squash, melons, etc., are unequalled anywhere.

21. Can fruit be raised in Central Canada and what varieties?

ANSWER. Small fruits grow wild. Among those cultivated are plums, cranberries, strawberries, gooseberries, raspberries, etc. In the eastern provinces fruit growing is carried on very extensively and successfully.

22. About what time does seeding begin?

ANSWER. As a rule farmers begin their seeding from the first to the fifteenth of April, sometimes continuing well into May.

23. How is it for stock raising?

ANSWER. The country has no equal. The climate in many parts is such that wild cattle are never housed throughout the winter, and so nutritious are the wild grasses that stock is marketed without having been fed any grain.

24. In what way can I secure land in Central Canada?

ANSWER. By homesteading, pre-empting, veteran scrip, or purchasing from railway or land companies.



Mixed Farming in Saskatchewan where Fuel is Abundant and Cattle Shelter Plentiful

25. Can I take up more than 160 acres?

ANSWER. Under the new land regulations, an additional 160 acres in a certain area may be taken up as a pre-emption at a cost of \$3.00 per acre. For conditions see "Homestead Regulations," page 2 of cover.

26. Can I get a map or list of lands vacant and open to homestead entry?

ANSWER. No; it has been found impracticable to keep a publication of that kind up to date, owing to the frequent changes. An intending settler should decide in a general way where he will go, and on reaching Central Canada should enquire of the Government officials what lands are vacant in that particular locality, finally narrowing down the enquiry to a township or two, diagrams of which, with the vacant lands marked, will be supplied, free, on application to any local agent of Dominion Lands.

27. If a man take his family there before he selects a homestead can he get temporary accommodation?

ANSWER. At a great many places the Government maintains Immigration halls and gives free temporary accommodation for those desiring such and supplying their own provisions. It is always better for the head of the family, or such member of it as may be entitled to homestead, to select and make entry for lands before moving family.

28. Where must I make my homestead or pre-emption entry?

ANSWER. Land district office in which selection is made.

29. Can entry be made by proxy?

ANSWER. Application for homestead entry by proxy is permitted in the case of one making entry for a father, mother, brother, sister, son, or daughter, when duly authorized in the prescribed form, which may be secured free of charge from any Canadian Government Agent or from the Secretary of the Interior, Ottawa, Can.

30. Can homestead lands be reserved for a minor?

ANSWER. Yes; an agent of Dominion lands may reserve a quarter-section for a minor over 17 years of age until he is 18 if his father, etc., live upon the homestead or upon farming land owned, not less than 80 acres in extent, within 9 miles of reserved section. The minor must make entry in person within one month after becoming 18 years of age.

31. Can a person borrow money on a homestead before receiving patent?

ANSWER. No; contrary to Dominion Lands Act.

32. Are homesteads available in the Peace River district?

ANSWER. A few townships have been subdivided and thrown open for homesteading.

33. Would the time I was away working for a neighbour, or on the railway, or other work count as time on my homestead?

ANSWER. Not unless you sleep on your homestead. Only actual residence on your homestead will count, and you must reside on homestead six months in each of three years.

34. Is it permissible to reside with brother, who has filed on the other half of the section on which I have filed?

ANSWER. A homesteader may reside with father, mother, son, daughter, brother or sister on farming land owned solely by him or her, not less than 80 acres, or upon homestead entered for by him or her in the vicinity which means not more than nine miles from entrant's homestead. Fifty acres of homestead must be brought under cultivation in this case, instead of 30 acres, as is the case when there is direct residence on the homestead.

35. What is the pre-emption area?

ANSWER. By reference to map on pages 6 and 7 you will observe the portion colored green. Within this area it is possible to secure a homestead of 160 acres free, and an adjoining additional 160 acres on payment of three dollars per acre. See Homestead Regulations, page 2 of cover.

36. How shall I know what to do or where to go when I reach there?

ANSWER. Make a careful study of this pamphlet and decide in a general way on the district in which you wish to settle. Then put yourself in communication with your nearest Canadian Government agent, whose name appears on the back page of cover. At Winnipeg, and in the offices of any of the Dominion Lands agents in Central Canada, are maps showing vacant lands. Having decided on the district where you will make your home, the services of a competent land guide may be secured to assist in locating.

37. What is the best way to get there?

ANSWER. You will find it to your advantage to write or call upon your nearest Canadian Government agent.

38. What about cost of transportation?

ANSWER. On securing a low-rate certificate from a Government agent reduced rates on Canadian railway from boundary points may be had for both passengers and freight.

39. How much baggage will I be allowed on the Canadian railways?

ANSWER. 150 pounds for each full ticket.

40. How much money must he have to start grain farming, and how little can he do with if he goes ranching?

ANSWER. See Chapter "Money Qualifications," page 8.

41. How can I procure lands for ranching?

ANSWER. They may be leased from the Government at a low rental. Write for full particulars to Secretary of the Interior, Ottawa, Canada.

42. In those parts which are better for cattle and sheep than for grain, what does a man do if he has only 160 acres?

ANSWER. If a settler should desire to go into stock raising and his quarter-section of 160 acres should not prove sufficient to furnish pasture for his stock, he can make application to the Land Commissioner for a lease for grazing lands for a term of twenty-one years, at a very low cost.

43. Where is information to be had about British Columbia?

ANSWER. Apply to Superintendent of Immigration, Ottawa, Ontario, or to the Secretary, Provincial Bureau of Information, Victoria, B. C.

44. Is living expensive?

ANSWER. Sugar, granulated, 14 to 18 lbs. for \$1, according to fluctuation of market. Tea, 30 to 50c a lb.; coffee, 30 to 45c a lb.; bacon 12½ to 18c; flour, \$1.75 to \$2.75 per 98 lbs. Dry goods about Eastern Canada prices. Cotton somewhat dearer than in United States,

and woollen goods noticeably cheaper. Stoves and furniture considerably higher than eastern prices, owing to freight charges.

45. Are the taxes high?

ANSWER. No. Having no expensive system of municipal or county organization, taxes are necessarily low. Each quarter-section of land, consisting of 160 acres, owned or occupied, is taxed very low. The only other taxes are for schools. In the locations where the settlers have formed school districts the total tax for all purposes on a quarter-section seldom exceeds \$8 to \$10 per annum.

46. Does the Government tax him if he lets his cattle run on Government lands, and will he get into trouble if his cattle go on land leased by the big ranchers? If they fence their land, is he obliged to fence his also?

ANSWER. The settler is not required to pay a tax for allowing his cattle to run on Government land, but it is advisable to lease land from the Government for haying or grazing purposes, when needed. It seems reasonable that, if a settler's quarter-section is in the vicinity or adjoining a rancher's land which he has leased and paid for, that he should object to anyone's cattle running over his property, and vice versa. If one fences his land, his adjoining neighbor has to stand a proportionate share of the cost of the fence adjoining his property, or build one-half of it himself, but ranchers seldom fence land for ranching.

47. Where can a settler sell what he raises? Is there any competition amongst buyers, or has he got to sell for anything he can get?

ANSWER. A system of elevators is established by railway companies and others throughout the entire West. Grain is bought at these and forwarded to the great markets in other parts of Canada, the United States, and Europe. There are in Canada many large flour mills, oatmeal mills, and breweries, which use millions of bushels of grain. To the west and northwest of Central Canada lie world-famed mining regions, which are dependent upon the prairies for supplies and will to a great extent continue to be. Beef is bought on the hoof at the home of the farmer or rancher. Buyers scour the country in quest of its products.

48. Where can material for a house and sheds be procured, and about what would it cost? What about fuel? Do people suffer from the cold?

ANSWER. Though there are large tracts of forest in the Canadian West, there are localities where the quantity of building timber and material is limited, but this has not proven any drawback as the Government has made provision for such cases. Should a man settle on a quarter-section deprived of timber, he can, by making application to the Dominion Lands Agent obtain a permit to cut on Government lands free of charge the following, viz.:

1. 3,000 lineal feet of building timber, measuring no more than 12 inches at the butt, or 9,250 feet board measure.
2. 400 roofing poles.
3. 2,000 fencing rails and 500 fence posts, 7 feet long, and not exceeding five (5) inches in diameter at the small end.
4. 30 cords of dry fuel wood for firewood.

Having all these free of charge, the settler has only the expense of the cutting and hauling to his homestead, which can not cost him a great deal. The principal districts are within easy reach

of firewood; the settlers of Alberta and Saskatchewan are particularly favoured, especially along the various streams, from some of which they get all the coal they require, frequently at the cost of handling and hauling it home. No one in the country need suffer from the cold on account of scarcity of fuel.

49. What does lumber cost?

ANSWER. Spruce boards and dimension, about \$18 per thousand feet; shiplap, \$20; flooring and siding, \$23 up, according to quality; cedar shingles, \$2.50 to \$3 per thousand. These prices fluctuate.

50. What chance is there for employment when a man first goes there and isn't working on his land?

ANSWER. There are different industries through the country, outside of farming and ranching, such as sawmills, flour mills, brickyards, railroad building in the summer, and lumbering in the winter; it is generally easy for a man to find employment at fair wages when not working on his land. The chances for employment are good, as a large percentage of those going in and those already there farm so much that they must have help, and pay good wages. During the past two seasons 20,000 farm labourers have been brought in each year from the eastern provinces to assist in caring for the large crops. People without capital, not able or not knowing how to work, will find difficulty in getting on in any country; the capable and willing worker is sure to succeed in Central Canada.

51. Can I get employment with a farmer so as to become acquainted with local conditions?

ANSWER. This can be done through the Commissioner of Immigration at Winnipeg immediately on your arrival. He is in a position to offer engagements with well-established farmers. Men experienced in agriculture may expect to receive from \$20 up per month with board and lodging, engagements, if desired, to extend for twelve months.

52. But if I have had no experience and simply desire to learn farming in Central Canada before starting on my own account?

ANSWER. Young men and others unacquainted with farm life, who are willing to accept from \$8 up per month, including board and lodging, will be able to find positions through the Government officers at Winnipeg. Wages are dependent upon experience and qualifications, and no one is expected to work for nothing. After working for a year in this way, the knowledge acquired will be found sufficient to justify you in taking a free grant and farming on your own account.

53. Are there any schools outside the towns?

ANSWER. School districts can not exceed five miles in length or breadth, and must contain at least four actual residents, and twelve children between the ages of five and sixteen. In almost every locality, where these conditions exist, schools have sprung up.

54. Is there a State church in Canada; are churches numerous?

ANSWER. No. But the various denominations are well represented and churches are being built rapidly even in the most remote districts.



Seeking Homesteads at Lethbridge, Alberta, January 10, 1910

BRITISH COLUMBIA

Stretching from the Rockies to the sea and from the United States to the 60th parallel, British Columbia is the largest Province in the Dominion. It is big enough to enable one to place in it side by side at the same time two Englands, three Irelands, and four Scotlands. Looking across the water to the millions of British subjects in India, in Hong-Kong, in Australia, and the isles of the sea, one catches brief pathetic glimpses of the commercial greatness which the Pacific has begun to waft to these shores. Nature intended British Columbia to develop a great seaward commerce, and substantial trade relations are now established northward to the Yukon and southward to Mexico.

British Columbia has natural wealth in her forests and her fish, in her whales and seals and fruit farms. But it is from her mines more than from aught else that she will derive her future wealth.

The parallel chains of the Rockies, the Selkirks, and the Coast Range are a rich dower. They furnish scenery unrivalled in its majesty; they are nurseries of great rivers which pour tribute into three oceans; and in their rocky embrace they hold a mineral wealth second to none.

British Columbia contains an aggregate of from 16 million to 20 million unoccupied arable acres. Sir William Dawson has estimated that in the British Columbia section of the Peace River Valley alone, the wheat-growing area will amount to 10 million acres. It is a country of big things.

Rivers.—All the great

These rivers with their tributaries drain an area of one-tenth of the whole of the North American continent. The lake area aggregates 1½ million acres.

A Rich Province.—British Columbia coal measures are sufficient to supply the world for centuries. It possesses the greatest compact area of merchantable timber in the world. The mines are in the early stages of their development, and yet they have already produced over \$275,000,000. The fisheries return an average annual yield of \$7,500,000.



Many of the Valleys in British Columbia Afford Splendid Grazing Area for Dairy Cattle



British Columbia's trade, per head of population, is the largest in the world. The chief exports are salmon, coal, gold, silver, copper, lead, timber, masts and spars, furs and skins, whale-oil, sealskins, hops and fruit. An inter-provincial trade with Alberta, Saskatchewan, Manitoba, and the Eastern Provinces is developing, British Columbia fruit finding a ready and lucrative market in the Prairie Provinces.

Fruit Growing in British Columbia is an Industry that Brings Handsome Incomes to Those Who Follow it



British Columbia has Wonderful Attraction to the Fruit Grower as well as to the Man Who Wishes to carry on Mixed Farming

rivers flowing into the Pacific, with the exception of the Colorado, have their sources within the boundaries of this Province. The most important of these are the Columbia which has a course of 600 miles in British Columbia; the Fraser, 750 miles long; the Skeena, 300 miles long, the Thompson, the Kootenay, the Stikine, the Liard, and the Peace.

Railways.—The Canadian Pacific Railway maintains two main lines, the Canadian Pacific Railway proper and Crow's Nest Pass Railway, and several branches making connection with United States railway systems. It also employs a fleet of seventeen coastwise steamers. Its Empress liners make regular trips to China and Japan. The Canadian-Australian liners give service to Hawaii, Fiji, Australia, and New Zealand. The recent purchase by the Canadian Pacific Railway

of the Esquimalt & Northern Railway, running from Victoria to Wellington on Vancouver Island, together with the land grant of 1½ million acres which went with the railway transfer, has given impetus to development on the island.

The Grand Trunk Pacific, which will traverse Canada from the Pacific terminal, Prince Rupert to Moncton, New Bruns-

wick, is prosecuting work on its line from Prince Rupert eastward. This railway will open to settlement a vast area rich in timber, minerals, and agricultural soil.

The Great Northern enters the Province at points on the boundary and the Canadian Northern has completed arrangements for construction to Vancouver. The combined railway mileage of the Province is 1,600 miles, being one mile of track for each 250 square miles of area.

Climate.—The Japan Current and the moisture-bearing winds from the Pacific exercise a moderating influence on the climate of the coast and provide a copious rainfall. The climate of British Columbia as a whole presents all the conditions to be met with in European countries lying within the Temperate Zone. Pure air, absence of extremes in temperature, freedom from malaria, make British Columbia one vast sanitarium. British Columbia is essentially the scenic Province. Scarcely a farmhouse in all the valley regions is without a view of majestic mountains.

Mining.—British Columbia has been pertinently called "The Mineral Province," a title justified by the fact that in 1907 her production of gold, silver, copper, lead, and coal amounted to 64 per cent of the combined output of the other eight provinces of Canada.

The Soil and Its Products.—British Columbia is so large that one has to explore it beyond the highway of the railroad to discover its agricultural and economic possibilities. Professor Macoun says, "The whole of British Columbia south of 52° and east of the Coast Range is a grazing country up to 3,500 feet, and a farming country up to 2,500 feet where irrigation is possible."

As far north as 55° excellent apples flourish, and in the southern belt the more delicate fruits, peaches, grapes, and apricots can be reared. Some stretches of the best agricultural land extend over areas as below indicated:

Nicola, Similkameen and Kettle River Valleys.....	350,000
Okanagan.....	250,000
Lillooet and Caribou.....	200,000
East and West Kootenay.....	125,000
North and South Thompson Valleys.....	75,000

West of the Coast Range stretch tracts of arable land, notably the Lower Fraser Valley, Westminster district, Vancouver Island, and adjacent islands in the Gulf of Georgia. The opportunities for profitable diversified farming are practically unlimited. The demand for every product of the farm is great now, and is ever increasing. Dairying pays handsomely.

Along the line of the Grand Trunk Pacific in the Nechaco and Bulkley Valleys, there is some splendid farming land, easily accessible, selling at reasonable prices. These lands produce abundant crops of wheat, oats, barley, and other small grain as well as remarkable crops of hay, for which here is a splendid market. The climate is excellent and the snow fall varies from six to fifteen inches.

Fruit Growing.—A small exhibit of British Columbia fruit sent to England in 1904 captured the gold medal of the Royal Horticultural Society. A car lot exhibited in London in 1905 won the first prize from all competitors. Again, in 1906 and 1907, collections of British Columbia apples carried off the gold medals of the Royal Horticultural Societies of both England and Scotland. At least 1 million acres south of 52° will produce all the fruits of the Temperate Zone.

The recognized fruit districts include the southern part of Vancouver Island and the Gulf Islands, Lower Fraser Valley, Thompson Valley, Shuswap Lake, Okanagan, Osoyoos, Similkameen, Upper Columbia Valley, Kootenay Lake, Similkameen, Upper Columbia, Kootenay Lake, Arrow Lake, Lower Columbia, Grand Forks, Nicola, Grand Prairie.

The fruit shipments for 1908 gave an increase of 1,700 tons over 1907. Over a million and a half fruit trees were imported during the year. Great profits accrue to the fruit grower in this favored Province. At Kelowna ten tons of prunes to the acre is not an uncommon crop. At Lytton, Tokay grapes averaging four pounds to the bunch are grown in the open. On the Coldstream ranch, near Vernon, twenty acres produced \$10,000 worth of Northern Spy apples. At Peachland an acre and a half in peaches gave a return of \$700. Tomatoes to the value of \$1,500 per acre were grown on Okanagan Lake. A cherry tree at Agassiz produced 1,000 pounds of fruit. There are now over 100,000 acres in orchard lands.

Vancouver Island.—Vancouver Island is one of the most interesting parts of the British Empire. The Canadian Pacific Railway is clearing large blocks of the heavily-timbered land, along the Esquimalt & Nanaimo Railway, so bringing it within the reach of settlers. All the grains, grasses, roots, and vegetables grow, and yield heavily. Apples, pears, plums, prunes, and cherries grow luxuriantly everywhere, and the more tender fruits, peaches, apricots, nectarines, and grapes attain perfection in sheltered southern districts.

Earl Grey, the Governor-General of Canada, in opening the new Westminster Exhibition, said:

Fruit growing here is a beautiful art as well as a most profitable industry. After five years, the fruit grower may look forward with certainty to a net income of from \$100 to \$150 per acre. Here is a state of things which offers the opportunity of living under such ideal conditions as struggling humanity has succeeded in reaching only in one or two of the most favoured spots on earth.

How to Get the Land.—Crown lands in British Columbia are laid off and surveyed into quadrilateral townships, containing thirty-six sections of one square mile in each. Any person, being the head of a family, a widow, or single man over the age of eighteen years, and being a British subject (or any alien upon making a declaration of his intention to become a British subject, may for agricultural purposes record any tract of unoccupied and unreserved crown lands not being an Indian settlement) not exceeding 160 acres in extent.

The Government of British Columbia does not grant free homesteads. The pre-emptor of land must pay \$1.00 an acre for it, live upon it for two years, and improve it to the extent of \$2.50 per acre. All particulars regarding crown lands of this Province, their location, and method of pre-emption can be obtained by communicating with the subjoined government agencies for the respective districts, or from the Secretary, Bureau of Agriculture, Victoria, B. C.:

Alberni, Nanaimo, New Westminster, Golden, Cranbrook, Kaslo, Nelson, Revelstoke, Bakersville, Telegraph Creek, Atlin, Prince Rupert, Hazelton, Kamloops, Nicola, Vernon, Fairview, Clinton, Ashcroft.

Chief Cities.—Victoria, the capital, 38,000; Vancouver, the commercial capital, 85,000; New Westminster, 12,000; Nelson, 7,000; Nanaimo, 7,000; Rossland, 5,500; Kamloops, 3,000; Grand Forks, 3,000; Revelstoke, 3,500; Fernie, 3,500; Cranbrook, 3,500; Ladysmith, 3,500; Prince Rupert, 1,500. Fort George on the Fraser and Nechaco Rivers and Grand Trunk Pacific will be an important town in the near future.

For further information regarding Central Canada low rates of transportation, inquiries may be addressed to any one of the following:

W. W. CORY,
Deputy Minister of the Interior,
Ottawa, Canada.

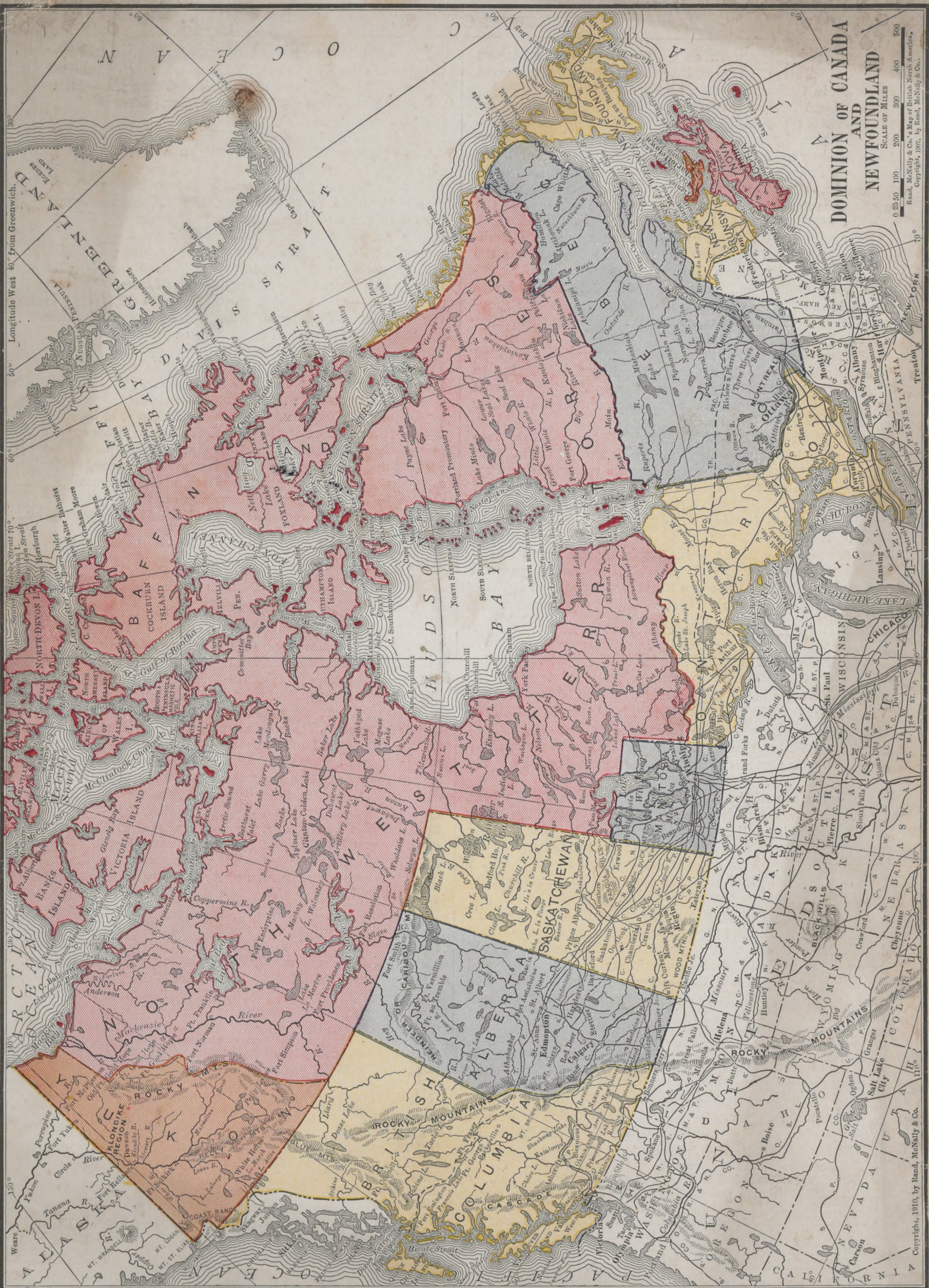
W. D. SCOTT,
Superintendent of Immigration,
Ottawa, Canada.

J. BRUCE WALKER,
Commissioner of Immigration,
Winnipeg, Manitoba.

UNITED STATES AGENTS:

M. V. McINNIS, No. 176 Jefferson Ave., Detroit, Michigan.
JAMES GRIEVE, Auditorium Building, Spokane, Wash.
J. S. CRAWFORD, 125 W. Ninth Street, Kansas City, Mo.
E. T. HOLMES, 315 Jackson Street, St. Paul, Minnesota.
GEORGE A. HALL, 125 2nd Street, Milwaukee, Wisconsin.
C. J. BROUGHTON, 4th floor, Merchants' Loan and Trust Building, Chicago, Illinois.
W. V. BENNETT, Bee Building, Omaha, Neb.
J. M. MacLACHLAN, Box 626, Watertown, South Dakota.

C. PILLING, Clifford Block, Grand Forks, North Dakota.
W. H. ROGERS, 3d floor, T. T. Bldg., Indianapolis, Ind.
H. M. WILLIAMS, Gardner Block, Toledo, Ohio.
C. A. LAURIER, Marquette, Michigan.
BENJ. DAVIES, Dunn Block, Great Falls, Montana.
CANADIAN AGENT, House Building, Pittsburgh, Penn.
THOS. HETHERINGTON, 2d floor, Tremont Building, Tremont Street, Boston, Massachusetts.
THOS. DUNCAN, Syracuse Bank Building, Syracuse, N. Y.



**DOMINION OF CANADA
AND
NEWFOUNDLAND**

SCALE OF MILES
0 25 50 100 200 300 400 500
Rand, McNally & Co.'s Map of British North America.
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